PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,051—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* GANGES	4,218	T. F. Creery	16th July.
P.I.PENINSULAR	6667	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4,323	J. F. Jephson	30th "
P.I.BRITANNIA	6225	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4,218	T. F. Creery	13th "
P.I.CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4,323	J. F. Jephson	27th "
P.I.ROME	5645	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4,222	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.I.INDIA	7911	R. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4,323	J. F. Jephson	25th "
P.I.ORIENTAL	6384	L. R. Moffe	2nd Oct.

The Steamers marked P.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,706	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	Alfova	4,235	19th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE,

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1260	Rs. 675

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA		2,709	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 7, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6 May, 1897. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	Friday. 6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbe	1st October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Klene	1,432	16th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.
This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.
For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 29th June, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,696 tons, on the 17th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA" 1,971 tons, on or about 19th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,026 tons, on or about 2nd Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 20th July 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 560	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

S. S. "BEDOUIN."

THE S. S. "BEDOUIN" has arrived from Calcutta with Coals, and purchasers are requested to take delivery of their consignments as quickly as possible in terms of their contracts.

TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 14th July, 1897.

A KEY NOTE.

When the Merits of an article secure its hearty recommendation by users You may be sure that It Possesses STERLING MERIT.

By this means alone has

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Secured the great and increasing popularity which it now commands THROUGHOUT INDIA; it is known as the best dressing for the hair and as the only preparation which can always be relied on to preserve

THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THE HAIR

From the attacks of time and climate for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER AND GUINESS'S STOUT.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR

MESSRS. FOSTER AND SONS' BOTTLING,

Universally considered to be THE BEST.

ALSO

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER

BY IND COOPE & CO.

—PILSENER BEERS.—

CIDER.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HEWITT'S PATENT BALL—POINTED PENS (STEEL AND ALUMINIUM),

are constructed on a scientific basis. A rolling ball has of all bodies the greatest momentum with the least resistance. Applied to pen points the outcome is very pleasant. There is no scratching or spurting—the pen gliding over the paper like a lead pencil. There are twelve varieties of Ball-Pointed Pens, which, experience proves, will suit all hands. The following are the more popular :—

Price. As. 12 per box. { For Book-keeping, 506, 516 F. / ,, General Correspondence, 516 F., 521. / ,, Fluent Writing, 526 M., 537 M. } Price, As. 12 per box.

If uncertain—BUY AN ASSORTED BOX, and choose a pen to suit your hand.

THE MONARCH QUILL

	Rs. a
SILVER KING, Box of 6 Pens and Holders	0 8
SILVER QUEEN, Box of 6 Pens and Holders	0 8

ADVANTAGES OF THE BALL-POINTED PENS.

This patent is without doubt "the most important improvement" in steel pens since they were first introduced. None of the turned-up, turned-down, oblique, or other anomalous points applied to pen, "have been or can be" patented, as they are simply abortions of manufacture which are soon discarded after trial.
Ball-pointed pens are suitable for writing in every position; glide over any paper, never scratch, never spurt. Being made of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, ball-pointed pens are much "more durable," and therefore "more economical" than any others.
ASSORTED SAMPLE BOX, containing 24 Pens all the varieties, silver-grey and gilt. PRICE, AS. 12.

IN BOXES OF THIRTY NIBS.

		Rs. a.
503 F.	Freasury.—A thoroughly reliable book-keeping pen, for ledger or fine writing, grey or gilt ..... per box	0 12
506 F.	Falcon.—Suitable for all classes of commercial work, grey or gilt ..... ,,	0 12
509 F.	Slip.—A fine ledger pen—suitable also for pocket penholders. In grey only ..... ,,	0 12
510 E. F.	Rialto, Aluminium Nib, for ledger or fine writing ..... ,,	0 12
510 F.	Lytton, Aluminium Nib, for book-keeping or general correspondence ..... ,,	0 12
516 E. F.	Scribe.—Extra fine point, suitable for ledger or fine writing, grey or gilt ..... ,,	0 12
516 F.	Bank.—Same pen as above, but with medium fine point. Highly recommended for book-keeping, grey or gilt ..... ,,	0 12
521 F.	Ledger.—Broad shouldered, flexible business pen, per box, gilt or grey ..... ,,	0 12
526 M.	Eagle.—Strong and firm, with medium point. For bold or rapid writing unequalled, per box, grey or gilt	0 12
526 F.	Extra Eagle.—Same as above but fine point, for book-keeping and general correspondence, per box, grey or gilt	0 12
532 F.	Swan.—A fluent writer, for ladies and professional correspondence, per box, grey or gilt	0 12
537 M.	Jay.—For ladies and professional correspondence. Invaluable for antique and other fashionable writing papers, per box, grey or gilt	0 12
537 B.	Broad Jay.—Same pen as above, but with extra broad point, per box, grey or gilt	0 12
545 M.	Stub.—Admirers of this shaped pen should try a ball-pointed stub, and they will never use any other, per box, grey or gilt	0 12
546 M.	James Watt.—A Steel quill, per box, grey only	0 12

DERMINA ! DERMINA ! !

WHAT is it ? It is the only infallible cure for DHOBI-ITCH RINGWORM, and all PARASITICAL affections of the SKIN.

In using BEYNON'S "DERMINA" there is no Pain, no Dirt, no Greasy matter, no stained Clothing. No failure, but an Elegant, Clean, Painless, nicely scented liquid. It is immaterial how long-standing the Skin affection, DERMINA acts thoroughly.

ONE RUPEE PER BOTTLE.

BEYNON & CO., (SOLE PROPRIETORS),
OPPOSITE "WATSON'S HOTEL,"
BOMBAY, and at POONA.

COSTING NO MORE THAN INFERIOR GRADES

KEMP'S STANDARD MINERAL WATERS.

maintain their established reputation as the

BEST AND PUREST

Made from the FINEST INGREDIENTS With PROPERLY PURIFIED WATER In THOROUGHLY CLEANSED BOTTLES.

PRICE LIST.

	Per doz.
SODA Potash and Aerated Waters	12 annas.
Lemonade, Seltzer Lithia Gingerade, Tonic, Lithia Citrate Medicinal Soda, Pogson's Restorative RASPBERRYADE, etc.	1 Rupee.
SPECIAL AROMATIC Gingerale	1 Rupee.

Delivered FREE IN BOMBAY.
Orders for 6 DOZENS PACKED FREE for Rail or Steam Transit.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1ST April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs. a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15 12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8 0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4 4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

ROSES hold the palm for SWEETEST FRAGRANCE in NATURE, and

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

brings to the Toilet

THE SWEETEST FRAGRANCE in ART.

THE PUREST DENTIFRICE made, perfectly harmless, yet thoroughly cleansing and antiseptic; it imparts a delicate and lasting odour of flowers to the mouth and breath.

NO IMPORTED Article can be compared with

KEMP'S ELIXIR,
The Best in India.
Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 7
Six Months	" 3-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 3s. 6d. per quarter.
OFFICE—Devereux Street, Whitefriars, London.

SEXAGENARY

WATCHES

FOR

LADIES

COMMEMORATIVE

OF

HER

MAJESTY'S

DIAMOND

JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF

BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases,

FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THIOCAMF.

THE most powerful Disinfectant. Simplest in use and safest for Rooms, Clothes and Various Articles after Illness.

In Bottles Re. 1-0 and Rs. 2-0 each.

The Contents of one large bottle will afford over Twenty thousand cubic Centimetres of disinfectant gas and Vapours.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS," and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."

In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

—PERFECT FITTING—
SHIRTS.

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM Rs. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON SEASON.

A LARGE SELECTION
OF
WATERPROOFS,
UMBRELLAS,
CARRIAGE RUGS,
AND
APRONS.

BEST GOODS! MODERATE PRICES!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MONDAY, JULY 19TH, 1897.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT,

Under the Patronage and Presence of

BRIG.-GENL. W. F. GATACRE, C.B., D.S.O.,

AND

AUSPICES OF THE THESPIAN CLUB.

Tendered by the Leading

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS OF BOMBAY

To Miss MAUDE HOWARTH, G.S.M., London, Pupil of Mr. H. Sims Reeves, Principal Soprano of the late Willard Opera Co.

Full Programme in Future Issues.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 2, and 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform. Half Price to 2nd and Back Seats.

Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

S. S. "NAWAB."

THE S. S. "NAWAB" SAILS hence for CALCUTTA and intermediate COAST PORTS on the 27th inst. CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY of their COAL and GENERAL CARGO immediately, failing which, we shall land it ourselves at their risk and expense.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents,
Asiatic Steam Nav. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 15th July, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1897, for the following works :—

1. Construction of Quarters for the Foreman, Engineer, and Lascars of the Fire Brigade, and
2. A Ward Office for the Street and Building Branch of the Executive Engineer's Department at Gamdevi, Bombay.

2. Form of Tender, Schedule of Rates, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 for each contract be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 700 for work 1 and Rs. 200 for work 2 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F. R. I. B. A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 14th July, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

—TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JERBAI, widow of PESTONJI HORMASJI SANTOOK, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, deceased.

BHIKHAIJI, wife of BURJORJI DINSHAW LAM and grand-daughter of CURSETJI MERWANJI MEHTA, Sister of the said deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-seven, and in the Sixty-first Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. R. BINNING,
The 13th day of July, 1897.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR and JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

KRONPRINZ

PILSENER & LAGER BEERS.

Pure Light Beer Guaranteed. Made from Hops (IN WHITE BOTTLES).

THE WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR

CORKSCREW BRAND.

Sole Agents for India,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, Bank Street, Bombay.

RETAIL AGENTS :

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	38	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silverware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision. Engraving, inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality, Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

ALL OUR FANCY GOODS, TOYS FLOWER VASES, are at 25 Per Cent. discount, during the Sale.—Rare opportunity to buy things at SHROFF BROTHERS NOW.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm recently by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

WANTED, immediately, an EXPERIENCED DOCTOR for a "SAFARI" to Zanzibar and back. Apply personally GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE, Albert Building.

WANTED—A EUROPEAN is now disengaged and able to take a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "S.S.A." care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS MOUNTER, those who have served in first-class houses and have thorough experience in mounting and cutting photographs only need apply. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS.—Art Photographic Sales, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Bailliwalla and Co.'s Cholera during the late epidemic.....As for Bailliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BAILIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 4 to Rs. 16. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whose guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, sold by MESSRS. KEMP AND CO. LTD., and by MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD., and at KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazegon, at Rs. 3 12 2 per Case.

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DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S. :—

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OF

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.....Rs. 6,

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHISKY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

100 cases Lorne Highland Whisky.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

36 cases each 110 lbs. orange pekoe.
14 cases each 90 lbs. pekoe.
1 first-rate fire-proof Milner's safe on stand.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 powerful bay waler gelding, about 16 hands, aged, broken to saddle and harness.
1 handsome grey Arab pony, 13-3, 6 years, fast trapper and jumper.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted office brougham.
1 handsome strong-built office-shigram, in very good order.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 304 of 1883.

Mahomed Sidik Hajee Abd Rehman.....Plaintiff.

vs.

Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hasum Hajee Abdulla and others .....Defendants.

and

Suit No. 349 of 1884.

Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar and others...Plaintiff.

vs.

Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hasum Hajee Abdulla and others .....Defendants.

Whereas by a decree made in the above suits bearing date the 18th day of July, 1895, Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar was directed to pay to Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hasum Hajee Abdulla, Receivers, the sum of Rs. 53,188-10-6, and in default of such payment the properties mentioned in the Schedule C to the said decree were directed to be sold by the said Receivers, and whereas default having been made the following immovable property being one of the properties mentioned in the said Schedule C, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m.

PARTICULARS.

All that dwelling-house situate in Pollock Street in the City of Calcutta numbered (29) containing by estimation about eleven Cottahs and bounded on the North by the property of Munshee Bahadurally, on the South by a lane, on the East partly by the said Pollock Street, and partly by the property of Mr. John Shearman, and on the West by the property of Mr. James Robertson.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the said Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Attorneys for the said Receivers, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Pestonjee Jecjeebhoy Shroff, the mortgagor, the following :—

2 gold valas.
1 ring set with brilliants.
1 pearl necklace.
1 diamond "
1 " brooch.
4 gold bangles set with pearls.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th July, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE TELEGRAPH STORES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Store Yard, Wari Bunder,

A quantity of unserviceable Government stores, consisting of hand-carts, tubes, Kentledge wire, scrap of wire and hoop, bolts and nuts, &c.

SALE OF 500 BAGS WHEAT FLOUR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Duncan Road, by order and in the godown of Messrs. N. Futehally and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khodadad Allabux.

500 bags wheat flour in lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE RUBIES AND SAPPHIRES.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. K. Ananthram & Co., of Mangalore.

No.	1, 25 rubies	weighing carats	18¼.
"	H. 4 "	" "	7 7-64.
"	III. 2 "	" "	2 1-4.
"	B. 1 "	" "	4 15-16.
"	C. 1 "	" "	1¼.
"	A. 1 Sapphire "	" "	12 6-16.
"	B. 1 "	" "	3 1-4.

1 packet small rubies weighing carats 145 2-16.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the gems are on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 sweet-toned, square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co.
2 gold-hunting watches and 1 emerald hoop-ring.

Household furniture, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, arm and without arm chairs, round table and teapoy s, wardrobes, &c.

A lot of Mangalore whole and half tiles.

12 boxes superior Algerian wines and brandy 5 cases Pineotas disinfecting powder and fluid. 7 cases hop ale in quarts and pints.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases containing dessert sets of different patterns, jugs and cups and saucers.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Esoofally Abdool Hoosein, the balance remaining after leakage and breakage of his goods as per his indent No. 2933 for

S. S. & Co.—330-50—12 casks soft soap arrived per s. s. Billionaire in August 1896.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. Ralph Corke, consisting of dining and dressing tables, chairs, cots, chest of drawers, easy chairs, silver watch and chain, gold ring, silver-headed walking stick, sword and scabbard, wearing apparel, uniform, cooking utensils, flute, etc.

The effects of the late Bhimabai, consisting of gold ornaments called sari, pootly, har, pearl-kaps, boogree, bangles and nose-ring.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 light strong-built victoria
1 safety bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman.
1 vis-a-vis in good order.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 887 SETS OF HEALDS 20½ DOZENS REEDS AND 500 lbs. PICKING BANDS.

On MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

877 sets of healds of different numbers and widths.
20½ dozens reeds of different numbers and widths.
500 lbs PICKING BANDS.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN UNDERIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Maneckchund Kapoorchund, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Ratanbai, widow of Munmohundass Gordhundass, the mortgagor, and by virtue of the power of sale vested in the said mortgagee by and under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of February, 1895, and the deed of further charge, dated the 30th day of October, 1895, and made between the said Ratanbai, widow, of the one part, and the said Maneckchund Kapoorchund of the other part, the undersigned will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., sell by public Auction on the premises the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land of Government ground together with the messuage tenement, or range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Underia Street, in the sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 472, 473, 475, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 81, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty four and six-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a gully or sweepers' passage, on the west by the property formerly of Sarabai, widow, and her son Mahomed bin Soomer, and now of the said Ratanbai, widow, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and on the south by the said Tank Road, together with all appurtenances thereto.

The title deeds of the property and the conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, the solicitors for the mortgagee, on any day during office hours.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, in the compound of Hamilton Hotel Estate, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, English marble-top side board with ship clock, plateware, glass and crockeryware, a rich-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, large size musical box with bell and drum, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of J. P. BAIRD, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th July, 1897.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

"Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

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H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

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Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

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Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital.....$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$	6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Acting Agent.

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Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

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FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory Notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, Exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the house, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

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Acting Manager.

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Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Brinckenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK ; The UNION BANK of LONDON ; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERV

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,392½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,312½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 10,000 { 15,000	100	{ 100 { 75	10 p.c.	149
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	63
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6pr. ct.	305
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,050
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	580	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,600	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	192½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	337½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	450
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	370
Murdmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	210
New Berar	1,300	500	500	dvd Rs60	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	165
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	23
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,120
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	275
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	95
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	170
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	600
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr. ct.	260
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs12	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	20
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	200
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	378
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	183
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	90
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	505
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	150
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvdRs11	29xd
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Suguar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	500	...	630
The Tapti Valley	26,000	50	20	...	225
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	600
Anglo-Indian	1,315	...	100	Nil	56
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	650
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,590
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	810
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,075
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	750
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,070
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	525
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	730
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	675
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	735
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	535
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,250
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	850
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	235
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	860
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	775
Leopold	3,000	100	100	dvdRs.10	265
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	775
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,060
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,500
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs100	2,475
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,225
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	365
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	900
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,270
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,015
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,925
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	360
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.20	345
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	655
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	625
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	550
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
[illegible]shu aker Lukhmi-shunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	420xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	790
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	...

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced 100-6
Three-and-a-half per cent 1892......[illegible]
Municipal 6 per cent. Debenture Loans 128
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1877 ......
City of Paris Loan......
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond 107

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 0-24m., 0-50a. Low water, 6-6m., 7-4a.

Meeting of Justices of the Peace for election of a Councillor, Municipal Hall, 4 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel address by Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A., 8-45 p.m. (All Young men are welcome.)

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting).

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a game this evening, wet or fine. Members are requested to turn out punctually.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, and St. Marie, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—During the month of June last 4,734 patients were treated in the above dispensary; of whom 3,303 were Hindus, 1,347 Mahomedans, 31 Parsees, and 53 Christians.

JUBILEE HANDKERCHIEFS.—Patel's piece-goods depot is now offering for sale an assortment of special Diamond Jubilee pocket-handkerchiefs. Some are plain and others coloured, and we do not doubt they will find a ready sale among the people for whom they are intended.

THEFT AT FRERE ROAD.—Mr. Cowasji Edulji, a Parsee broker, residing at Frere Road, has reported to the police the theft of a silver open faced watch with silver chain, of the value of Rs. 50, together with two gold and four silver buttons, valued at Rs. 17, and two rupees in small change from the pocket of a coat hanging up in his bedroom, some time during Monday night.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A FIRE ENGINE.—About a quarter to 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, while a horse, belonging to Mr. Balaji Joshi, of Kalbadavie Road, was being led along Colaba Causeway, the animal shied at an approaching Municipal fire engine and got right in the way of the engine, with the result that the animal was knocked down and so severely injured that the owner had it destroyed on the spot.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

Polka .... The Skylark .... Kessler.
Song .... Love's Old Sweet Song ...... Molloy.
Reminiscences of England .... Godfrey.
Valse .... Blumen Reigen .... Fetras.
Selection .... The Gondoliers .... Sullivan.
Galop .... Lustige Bruder .... Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IMPORTING DISEASED BEEF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Doola Yadao, a low-caste Hindu, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for importing from Cooria into Bombay 673 pounds of diseased beef, last week. The accused was arrested at De Lisle Road while carrying the beef in a basket on his head. Two other low-caste Hindus, named Intoola Nagoji and Chida Kaloo, were also similarly charged before the same magistrate and fined Rs. 5 each.

BURGLARY AT SERANG STREET.—Raimabai, a woman residing on the second floor of a chawl in Serang Street, reported to the police on Wednesday afternoon that she locked the door of her room on the morning of the 9th instant and went to her dye factory at Dadur. On her return home, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday she found the hasp of the door broken, and entering the room discovered a box forced open and gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 175, abstracted therefrom.

FORGING TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case in which William Laprey, a Eurasian telegraph signaller, stood charged with forging three telegraphic money orders under circumstances already reported. The evidence in the case having been concluded, his Worship sentenced him to 2 years rigorous imprisonment, remarking that he was employed on a responsible post and had arranged a clever plan to obtain money, but was found out through the energy of the Market post master.

SOME NEW ÆRATED WATERS.—We have tested samples of three new Ærated Non-Alcoholic Drinks about to be introduced in this country, the essences for which have been specially manufactured by Messrs. Stevenson & Howell, of London, in commemoration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress' Diamond Jubilee, namely, "Royal Record Champagne," "Jubilee Cup," and "Sparkling Diamond Champagne." They are pleasant and refreshing beverages, and ought to be in general demand, especially in the hot weather, when one desires the "cup that cheers." We are informed that the essences for their manufacture can be had in any quantity from the Bazaar Agents, Messrs. Currimbhoy Jalalbhoy & Co., Bhosari Mohalla, Market, Bombay. The show cards accompanying the above are very pretty and attractive.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF THEFT.—Gella Ramji, a piece-goods merchant, having his cloth shop in the Moolji Jetha Market, reported to the police on Wednesday morning the theft of a box from his shop, containing cash and currency notes, of the value of Rs. 498, and gold ornaments, belonging to one Hemraj, valued at Rs. 181. From inquiries made by the police it appears that on the previous night complainant locked the door of his shop and slept outside of it with his son, a young man. On the following morning complainant Ghella got up at half-past 5 o'clock, opened the shop, and went inside to dress. He then saw the box quite safe. Having dressed himself he relocked the shop and went to the Pydhownie Temple to worship, leaving his son still asleep in front of the shop. About half-past six o'clock the son got up and went home. At about 8-30 a.m. the father, who had returned home from the temple, gave his son, as usual, the keys of the shop, with instructions to go and open the shop for the day's business. The son opened the shop and swept it, and while putting things in order he found the box missing with its contents.

FIRE AT CLERK ROAD.—On Wednesday night a fire broke out in a ground floor chawl, belonging to Mr. Damodhur Tapidas, at Clerk Road. The chawl, consisted of twenty-two rooms, all of which were occupied by a number of tenants. Telephonic messages were immediately sent to different fire brigade stations, and the Chinchpoogly steamer under Mr. Radcliff was quickly on the spot, followed by the Sankli Tank and the Babulla Tank engines. The two former steamers were at once set to work, and played on the flames, which were extinguished in about an hour after the out-break. It appears that the fire first originated in room No. 2, which was in the occupation of a woman, named Succoobai. She had placed some water to boil on the fire-place and gone out of the room on some business. During her absence some clothes, that were hanging over the fire-place, got ignited, the fire extending to the tiled roof. Thirteen rooms and a part of their contents were damaged by the fire. Several tenants had succeeded in removing their valuable property before the flames extended to their rooms. The loss, therefore, sustained by them only amounted to Rs. 95. The damage done to the chawl is estimated at Rs. 2,000, which is not covered by insurance.

THE BURGLARY AT MAZAGON.—Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Rassool Abdulla, a Mahomedan, and James Misquitto, a Eurasian, residing at Ripon Road, were charged by Inspector Barnett with house-breaking and theft of a whip and mirrors, of the aggregate value of Rs. 32, the property of Abdulla Khan, a Mogul merchant, residing at Mount Road, Mazagon. The accused were arrested by Inspector Barnett on the 10th instant in consequence of certain information received, and a part of the stolen property was recovered from the second accused. The two accused then admitted having broken into the complainant's house about 2 o'clock in the morning about ten days ago and stolen the property, which was identified by the complainant as his own. No. 1 admitted having broken into the house with the assistance of No. 2 by climbing over a tattee wall, and entering the room through an open window and stolen the property. No. 2 stated that No. 1 came to his house and offered to give him four mirrors. He accompanied him to Mount Road, where he stood in the compound, while No. 1 went into the house, brought out the mirrors, and gave them to him. He sold three of the mirrors to a hawker. His Worship sentenced both the accused to seven months' rigorous imprisonment each.

ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY.—The Secretary and Treasurer of the above institution, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st January to 30th June 1897:—Sir George Cotton, Kt. (second donation) and Mr. James H. Sleigh, each Rs. 100; Sir George Cotton, Kt., and the Chairman of the Plague Committee, each Rs. 50; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee N. Wadia, C. I. E., Khan Bahadur Nowrosjee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E. Khan Bahadur Dhunjibhoy F. Camadore, Major G. Davidson, R.E., Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, in memory of the late Mr. Kaikhosru Eduljee Bamjee, and Kumar Ashutosh Nath Roy, each Rs. 25; H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., (Governor of Bombay), Lieut-Col. Gerald Martin, Hormusjee Eduljee Cama Charity Fund and Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, each Rs. 20, Mr. G.C. Whitworth, I.C.S., Rs. 15; Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama's Charity Fund for 1896, Mr. L. Penny, C.E., Standard Oil Co. of New York, Mr. Alex. J. Agabeg, Mr. F. A. Little, French Bank, Credit Lyonnais, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., Mr. R. P. Brunton, Messrs. A. J. Saldanha & Sons, Khan Bahadur Dhunjibhoy F. Camadore, and Mr. L. M. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, each Rs. 10; A. M. T. J., J. McN., Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Mr. H. R. Dunk, H.G., D.H.G., Messrs. B. X. Furtado & Brother, E.C.B.A., E.W.K., F.A.R., P.B.S., T.Y.C., Mr. J. O'Callaghan, Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, M.A., M.I.C.E., Khan Bahadur Mahomed Kasim Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Munshi Inayet-ullah Khan, J.M.C.; Messrs. Th. Vafiadis & Co., A. B. and K. Y., each Rs. 5; and Mr. Premchund Roychund Rs. 2. Further donations will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged.

ALLEGED ROBBERY IN A PRINTING PRESS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walton charged Dilloo Newsbey Tegola, a young Hindustanee, son of the proprietor of a printing press at New Nagpada, with theft of half-a-ream of foolscap paper and Rs. 5 in cash, belonging to Khursedali, a Mahomedan employe working in a Mahomedan newspaper office. Mr. Salmon defended the accused. The complainant's story was that on the 13th instant his master gave him Rs. 6, with instructions to buy some foolscap paper. He purchased half-a-ream, and then went to the press of accused's father, to give him some printing work to be done there. While he was in the press, accused, on the order of his father, caught hold of complainant by his hands, and took away the money, while the father snatched away the ream of paper and threw it on the table. The complainant, in his cross-examination by Mr. Salmon, admitted having owed some money to the accused, and that he used to keep money in his hand, as he was afraid of missing the money from his pocket, which had been picked once before. After the evidence of complainant's father was recorded, the magistrate discharged the accused, remarking that it appeared to him to be a false case. Mr. Salmon applied for compensation, stating that his client was a respectable man and was maliciously dragged into court by the complainant. His Worship declined to grant the compensation, remarking that it was not proved conclusively by any independent testimony that it was a false and malicious case, and therefore the court would not be justified in making any such order as applied for by Mr. Salmon. The court, however, warned the complainant and discharged the accused.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A HYDERABAD GENTLEMAN IN THE HANDS OF POONA SWINDLERS.

IMPERATRIX vs. CHUNILAL NYALCHUND AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge of Poona, who, on the 4th March last, convicted the three appellants of cheating and thereby inducing a delivery of property, and sentenced Nos. 1 and 2 each to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year. The first accused was in addition fined Rs. 250 and the second Rs. 100, or in default suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months; while No. 3 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months. Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused were charged with cheating the complainant Mir Khairat Ali Khan by giving him a false hundi for Rs. 10,000, and dishonestly inducing him to pay Rs. 400 and Rs. 100 as commission. The complainant is a Mahomedan gentleman from Hyderabad, holding the position of a Mansabda. He said he came to Poona four or five months ago for change of air. While in Poona, he wished to raise a sum of Rs. 10,000 in order to celebrate his own daughter's marriage, and was introduced by Madhavrao Kamuthi, an acquaintance of his at Hyderabad, to accused No. 2 Gangajee, who promised to procure the loan for him. After the lapse of some weeks, the accused No. 1 was introduced by Gangajee, and he promised to bring the money on the following Wednesday. This he did not do, alleging that, owing to the plague in Bombay, money could not be procured, but promised to give a hundi on Hyderabad, and agreed to send accused No. 3, whom he described as his munim, with complainant to Hyderabad. The complainant urged him to give the hundi as soon as possible, and on the day when he intended to return to Hyderabad, the three appellants and another went to his bungalow and produced a hundi, purporting to be drawn on one Netram of Hyderabad, which was read over and handed to him. Accused No. 1 then demanded the amount of the commission which had been agreed upon at the rate of 5 per cent., to which the complainant replied that he had already paid Gangajee Rs. 400, and that Rs. 100 only remained. On No. 1 repeating his demand for the balance, the complainant handed over a currency note for Rs. 100 and demanded a receipt. No. 1 caused a document to be prepared by No. 3, and went through the form of signing it, and handed it over to the complainant. The latter started the same day for Hyderabad, and appellant No. 3 and the fourth accused (who did not appeal) were sent with him to see that the hundi was duly honoured. They stayed with him for two days and than disappeared. The complainant made enquiries of the sowcars at Hyderabad regarding the hundi, and was then informed that it was not drawn in the name of Netram, but in the name of Chiturbhujdas Haridas, and that no sowcar of that name existed at Hyderabad. He therefore came back at once to Poona. Accused Nos. 1 and 3 were called, and came to see him at the hotel, where he was staying, and implored his pardon, admitted they had committed an error and offered to restore the money. They did not repay the money, and he therefore preferred a complaint.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering the court's decision, said: In this case the Sessions Judge of Poona agreeing with one and differing from the other assessor has convicted the three appellants under Section 420, I. P. C., and sentenced them to varying terms of imprisonment. There can be no doubt on the face of the evidence that the Hyderabad Musalman complainant was the victim of a swindle in which more than one person took part. The bogus hundi, which was given to him, though written on a hundi stamp paper, was drawn by a fictitious person named Krishnaji Vithoba Dangat upon another fictitious person called Chaturbhujdas of Hyderabad in favour of Chunilal Parshuram, also a fictitious name. It is written partly in Gujarathi and partly in Marathi, both in the language and characters used therein, and bears the mark of the supposed drawer. Its very appearance suggests that it was a trick of swindlers. The receipt supposed to have been given to complainant is, if possible, a still more clumsy trick. Its contents are wholly unintelligible, and it bears no signature. It is not at all likely that the complainant has invented this evidence. He seems to be an elderly Mohamedan gentleman who has been completely taken in by the swindlers who palmed off these papers on him. There is no reason whatsoever shown for disbelieving his statements, supported as they are by the evidence of his servants and the Kazi witness, or for thinking that the whole story has been invented by complainant, who is a stranger from Hyderabad and did not know any of these men before. The fact of cheating being established, the only question is, whether the identity of the prisoners charged with cheating can be held to have been satisfactorily proved by the evidence of the complainant and his witness so as to leave no room for doubt. The point must depend upon the acquaintance of the witnesses with the accused and their opportunities of identifying them. As regards prisoner Gangaji, accused No. 2, there is no ground whatever for suspecting that there could be a mistake in his case. He admits that he did visit the complainant to whom he had been introduced by a common friend Madhavrao. As regards accused No. 1, who denies having ever gone to complainant on any occasion whatsoever, the complainant swears that this man visited him not once or twice but on many occasions, being first introduced to him by prisoner No. 2 as the sowcar who was to advance the money which complaint needed. Witness kazi swore that he knew accused No. 1 well, having in fact asked No. 1 accused to lend him money on two occasions. He mentioned also the name of one Ladhabhai as a friend of his and a perfumer by profession who was a tenant of No. 1 accused. The next witness Adam may be passed over, as he saw No. 1 accused only once and frankly admitted that he could not identify him. Complainant's servant Rustom had many more opportunities of seeing accused No. 1 in his master's house and he felt no doubt on the point of identify. Lastly, there is the evidence of a perfectly independent witness, the hotel keeper. Accused No. 1 admitted his acquaintance with this man who is in fact his debtor and whose hotel, where complainant put up, was visited by accused No. 1 several times. It is not possible to doubt this witness's competency to give evidence on the point of identity; and if this point of identity is established, there is no reason why he should be disbelieved when he stated that accused Nos. 1 and 2 visited complainant at the hotel and requested his forgiveness for some fault committed by them. Taking the whole of the evidence, we see no room for entertaining any doubt on the point of his identity. The evidence of *alibi* adduced in his defence was under the circumstances very properly disbelieved by the Sessions Judge, because the *alibi* stopped short of the particular date on which the payment of Rs. 100 was alleged to have been made and a man might well be in Bombay on the 28th and be in Poona on the 29th November, 1896. The evidence for the defence is thus not of a character to rebut the positive testimony adduced on behalf of the prosecution. As regards No. 3 accused, the prosecution described him to have acted as Munim to accused No. 1 in this transaction. Though a Mahomedan, he passed himself off as a Hindoo, his name Kasam being slightly changed into Kisan. He himself admits that be is largely indebted to accused No. 1. There is nothing *prima facie* improbable in the story told by the prosecution witnesses that he and the son of accused No. 2 went with complainant to Hyderabad to cash the bogus hundi and then disappeared. Complainant's servant Rustom's evidence must be accepted as conclusive on the point of this man's identity. The identity of the accused being thus satisfactorily established, we see no reason whatsoever to disturb the finding of the Sessions Judge and one of the assessors that the three accused palmed off the bogus hundi on complainant, and in consideration of the same induced him to pay Rs. 100 to accused No. 1 as a part of the commission. They were, therefore, properly convicted, and we reject their appeals.

Their lordships, for the reasons given, dismissed the appeals of the three appellants.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

IN his report on the rainfall in the Bombay Presidency during the month of June Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie makes the following remarks:—

Except in Kanara and parts of Kolaba and Thana, and in the three Karnatak Districts, the west of Satara and Poona, the monsoon has so far been very irregular and feeble. In parts of Gujarat it can hardly be said to have appeared.

Deccan.—Up to the third week of the month the western portions of Satara and Poona, together with several talukas of Sholapur, including the very severely affected taluka, of Sangola, to which kharif rain is of great importance, did fairly well; but except in and near the ghats, the break at the end of the month has stopped sowing where begun, and has dried up the yong plants. On the whole, there are large areas where the kharif outlook is very serious.

Karnatak.—On the whole the fall has been remarkably abundant and seasonable. The break, however, has been injurious in parts to sown crops and has stopped sowing in others; but rain within a short period will give crops over a large kharif area.

Konkan.—Rain more than sufficient in the coast talukas of Kanara; elsewhere, with local exceptions, though not superabundant, sufficient for general sowing. Some anxiety as regards transplantation occasioned by break at the end of the month. By this time this should have been dispelled.

Gujarat.—Month's fall generally much below average. Rain on the 11th and between 16th and 19th. Sowing generally retarded; in many places will have to be done afresh. Heavy rain urgently wanted. Fodder sufficient but dear. Condition of cattle deteriorating in places.

For purposes of comparison a table giving the rainfall of June 1877 is appended. In Khandesh the rain of June has been much less than it was in 1877. In Nasik at least equal to that of 1877. In Ahmednagar the fall is far short of that of 1877, which was fully up to the average. In Poona the eastern talukas are not nearly so well off as in 1877, when they had a far heavier fall than usual. In the west of the district, excepting at Lonavli, the fall though generally short of that of 1877 is fairly sufficient, being not much below the average. Sholapur had a very heavy fall in June 1877. In the June just gone, the fall has reached the average in three talukas only. In Satara the fall is in most places considerably short of the fall in June 1877. Luckily the Ghat tracts, where the distress was most acute, have come off well. All three Karnatak Districts have done far better than in 1877.

In July 1877 there was a disastrously long break all over the affected tract. If in contrast to that, there should be a fairly heavy fall this year, the affected districts may still do far better than they did in 1877, except perhaps the Deshi tracts of Ahmednagar and perhaps Nasik, where a good kharif crop can hardly be hoped for, so little of the area has been sown up to date. The scantiness of the rain in Khandesh can hardy fail to curtail considerably the area under cotton; but as this crop will be replaceable by jowari, which will come in most valuably to supplement exhausted grain stocks, the occurrence may turn out, if only the rabi rains are favourable, to be not altogether regrettable.

In Gujarat the rainfall of June 1877 was very light as in the present year.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Okhla, Captain R. B. Wood, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday, experienced strong monsoon weather in the Bay of Bengal, with moderate to rough sea and on Malabar Coast moderate monsoon with high westerly swell. The same company's steamer Purulia, Captain J. MacLean, which also reached this port on the same day from Persian Gulf via Karachi, met with heavy south-west swell and moderate sea, fresh to strong south-west wind and heavy rain squalls off Karachi. The same company's steamer Wardha, Captain W. A. Fausset, which came in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, had strong monsoon.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a sanil shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·456	SE	6	99·6	80·1	77	...	2·41	−2·76
Sirsa	29·462	NE	17	97·8	75·3	92	0·19	1·32	−2·04
Delhi	29·431	Calm	5	81·7	78·4	87	1·00	5·90	−2·68
Agra	29·429	SW	5	87·5	79·1	84	0·01	6·64	−1·88
Cawnpore	29·477	Calm	5	95·4	82·0	85	...	4·94	...
Allahabad	29·471	WNW	6	92·1	78·3	96	2·19	8·42	−2·65
Jhansi	29·474	SW	1	87·8	78·2	91	0·12	8·15	−3·32
Jacobabad	29·332	Calm	8	105·4	83·0	77	...	1·20	+0·55
Karachi	29·504	WSW	21	90·3	82·0	79	...	3·71	+1·43
Jeypore	29·486	W	6	85·1	77·9	84	0·23	3·97	−3·22
Ajmere	29·494	W	9	85·4	73·6	93	0·85	3·45	−3·07
Deesa	29·537	WSW	17	85·1	79·0	95	0·28	5·78	−1·14
Ahmedabad	29·581	SW	4	81·7	77·1	95	2·22	8·14	...
Bhuj	29·540	W	24	87·9	79·4	81	0·01	3·39	−1·82
Rajkot	29·592	WSW	17	81·9	77·1	91	...	3·93	−8·45
Ghadechi	29·602	WSW	15	86·6	78·3	87	0·17	3·49	...
Veraval	29·612	W	8	83·5	81·2	86	0·0	0·61	...
Neemuch	29·512	W	9	84·8	75·2	84	0·02	6·63	−1·68
Indore	29·575	W	11	82·3	73·1	83	0·08	4·97	−6·11
Saugor	29·517	SW	8	87·8	73·6	89	0·23	8·95	−5·72
Jubbulpore	29·563	WSW	7	87·4	75·1	88	...	10·42	−7·91
Hoshangabad	29·568	WSW	14	88·8	75·7	86	0·03	7·94	−7·86
Khandwa	29·590	W	17	85·7	77·1	80	...	4·59	−5·42
Raipur	29·565	SW	11	87·3	72·6	90	0·10	6·58	−9·85
Nagpur	29·579	SW	13	93·2	77·1	78	0·01	7·98	−9·07
Amraoti	29·623	WSW	13	90·2	73·8	93	0·05	6·26	−8·52
Akola	29·633	WSW	11	94·4	74·7	85	0·87	2·69	−8·47
Surat	29·597	WSW	10	83·5	76·5	85	2·55	7·66	−12·05
Malegaon	29·630	WSW	19	89·9	74·6	76	0·02	5·23	−2·16
Bombay	29·709	WSW	20	83·4	76·8	93	0·76	24·03	−12·41
Poona	29·712	WSW	18	86·0	71·9	82	0·10	6·61	−2·64
Ahmednagar	29·688	WSW	21	87·8	71·9	95	0·04	2·15	...
Aurangabad	29·679	WSW	8	90·4	72·2	85	..	3·67	...
Sholapur	29·710	SW	9	97·7	75·0	63	..	2·88	−3·28
Ratnagiri	29·746	WSW	10	86·9	80·8	83	...	33·74	−11·77
Belgaum	29·751	WSW	25	79·2	67·7	92	0·09	15·58	−4·62
Goa	29·773	NW	10	87·0	79·4	82	0·06	46·31	...
Karwar	29·771	WSW	5	85·7	79·5	86	...	62·03	+2·99
Mangalore	29·816	Calm	3	84·3	73·9	95	1·12	74·84	+25·17
Calicut	29·815	Calm	4	84·3	74·0	90	1·16	76·05	+28·11
Cochin	29·818	NNE	M	85·8	75·1	88	0·67	55·54	+15·73
Bangalore	29·792	WSW	16	87·8	64·8	88	0·43	2·13	−3·66
Secunderabad	29·677	W	18	96·2	76·2	61	...	1·97	−6·26
Masulipatam	29·683	Calm	14	101·7	78·0	86	0·09	2·26	−6·29
Bellary	29·747	W	1	96·2	76·8	53	..	2·65	+0·63
Cuddapah	29·731	SW	L	100·2	82·9	58	...	2·78	−3·23
Madras	29·733	SW	9	100·5	77·5	78	0·03	3·57	−0·33
Coimbatore	29·807	S	4	85·9	72·0	88	...	5·71	+3·75
Trichinopoly	29·753	W	7	103·6	77·3	67	...	2·71	+0·43
Negapatam	29·770	W	9	99·1	76·4	74	...	...	−2·74
Colombo	29·820	WSW	9	86·0	80·9	79	...	14·28	+3·65
Aden	29·594	E	10	94·3	83·8	76	...	...	−0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·82 (23·21); G. T. H.=1·20 (22·89); St. G. H.=1·28 (21·84); C. P.=0·76 (24·03).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Rajputana and at Lahore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are north-easterly at Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been strong in Gujarat and at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Secunderabad and Karachi. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Bhuj and Neemuch 22 at Ajmere, 20 Karachi, Rajkot, Nagpur and Malegaon, 18 at Veraval, 16 at Ghadechi and Indore, and 14 at Bombay, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Jubbulpore and Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Nagpur, Akola, Sholapur, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Trichinopoly, and the minimum in large excess at Karwar, Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Moderately heavy rain has fallen at Surat (2·55") Ahmedabad (2·22") and Allahabad (2·19"), over an inch at Calicut (1·16") and Mangalore (1·12"), an inch at Delhi, about three-quarters of an inch at Cochin, Bombay, Akola and Ajmere, light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Jhansi, Jeypore, Deesa, Ghadechi, Saugor and Bangalore, and a few drops at Agra, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Raipur, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Poona, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Goa, Masulipatam and Madras. The monsoon gradient over the West Coast is weak, being about half its average strength on the Malabar Coast, and about a little more than half its average strength between Bombay, and Karwar, thereby showing the probability of light to moderate showers on that coast. To the north of Bombay up to Deesa the conditions are very favourable for rain. The weather in Rajputana, the Punjab and North-West Provinces is still slightly unsettled, and local rain is to be expected. The increase of humidity and cloud in Berar, the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency indicates the probability of light local rain. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29" 900", fresh to strong south-east Trades, fine weather with passing clouds, and wind force about normal." To-day's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29" 880", moderate south-east Trades, fine clear weather, and that the south-east winds are generally lighter than usual.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

Thursday:—The barometer has fallen briskly in Bihar and risen briskly in Southern Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and North Bengal; elsewhere the changes have been slight. Readings remain high in Tenasserim, low in Northern India, and the three depressions noticed yesterday are still shown. Winds are somewhat more southerly in Burma than they were yesterday, but elsewhere directions are practically unaltered. Southerly gales the blowing on Saugor Island and strong winds all over central parts of the country, but at Bombay the monsoon, though rising, is still below the average. Temperature conditions are the same as yesterday. Heat is greater than usual in the Peninsula, the Central Provinces and Central Punjab, but less than usual elsewhere. The highest maximum is a hundred and seven degrees at Multan. No rain has fallen in Sind, and only slight scattered showers in Central Punjab and the Peninsula except at Malabar, the Central Provinces and Central India, but elsewhere rain has been general. The heaviest falls are over four inches at Meerut, Roorkee, Ranikhet and Chakrata; over three inches at Gaya, Hazaribagh and Mussoorie, over two inches at Tavoy, Toungoo, False Point, Darjeeling, Allahabad, Dehradun, Surat, Ahmedabad and Sambalpur. Appearances are improving over the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	22	41	22	23	23	87	23	24
Thursday, July 15th	1	80	1	20	1	79	0	24
Total	24	21	23	43	25	66	23	48
Total fall to July 15th, 1896	43	43	42	30	44	90	42	15
Total fall to July 15th, 1895	30	26	21	63	25	92	25	36

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	48	17
Tuesday, July 13	7	98
Total	56	15

KHANDALLA.

The rainfall registered at Khandalla during the week ending on the 14th July is as follows:—

	In.	Cts.
July 8	0	56
9	0	30
10	0	21
11	4	0
12	3	10
13	3	90
14	0	50
	12	57
Previously registered*	33	26
Total	45	83

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadechi. In.	Ghadechi. Ct.	Dhola. In.	Dhola. Ct.	Jetalsar. In.	Jetalsar. Ct.
Previously registered	2	63	2	80	3	28
Tuesday, July 13	1	0	0	30	0	25
Total	3	63	3	10	3	53

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th July, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... inches 29·690
Temperature of the Air .... degrees 83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 79·6
Dew Point .... 78·2
Relative humidity of Air .... ·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) .... 7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees 86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 77·5
General Directions of wind * .... WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * .... miles 450
Fall of Rain .... 0·24
Total fall during month .... 9·07
" " year .... 23·48
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th July .... 1·30

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 14.

10 p.m. .... 81·9

THURSDAY.—JULY 15.

8 a.m. .... 81·8
10 a.m. .... 80·3
2 p.m. .... 81·0
6 p.m. .... 81·9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolobaria, 3,420 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinoor, 1,935 tons, Captain P J Morgan, will sail to-day for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,563 tons, Captain W A Fausset, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (1st July), with a cargo of coal.

THE German East Africa Line s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain F Kiene, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, Mr R S Engineer and 125 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Amphitrite, from Trieste, is expected to arrive here on the evening of the 19th instant. She carries the following passengers:—Messrs Jack, Feizmann, H S Reed, A Schelling, Young and Batten.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain J MacLean, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 34 cases opium, 2 cases gun cotton, and the following passengers:—Surgeon-Captain Barradaile, Mr Abdool Mahomed Shurif and 28 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Purulia s	MacLean	Busreh, July 1.
15	Wardha s	Fausset	Calcutta, July 1.
	Stolzenfels s	Pankow	Anwerp, &c.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Oolobaria s	Stebbing	Galle.
	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Safari, Kiene, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Kohinur, Morgan, for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lalpoora, for Calcutta, &c.
" Purulia, for Persian Gulf.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.)
Bombay Small Causes Court Reference.
For Judgment.

64,1631,97—Saidoomia Rajumia vs Abduljee Hakimjee and others—Mirza H Khan.
1935,97—Hakimjee Lookmanjee and another vs Saidoomia Rajumia and others—Mirza H Khan.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
For Judgment.

933-251-96—Brown and M—Tullookchand Hurnath and others vs Gokulbhai Moolchand—Hiralal M and M.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

235-410-68—Dikshit and D—Fakirchand Ghellabhai and others vs Jamnabai—Bhaishunker and K.
933-411-68—Dikshit and D—Fakirchand Ghellabhai and others vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.
937-555-94—Ardesir H and D—Dowlutchand Dewchand vs Choonilal Panalal—Edgelow and G.
938-593-95—Mansuklal D and J—Khooshal Sadashiv vs Punamchand Jusrupji and others—K J Mantri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

31,96—Mulla and R—Dayabhai Nagindas vs Narandas Culliandas and others—Craigie L and O.—Part heard.
275,88—Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudeo Luxumon—Dikshit and D.
413,95—Edgelow and G—Kursondas Sharajee vs Hakim Mahomed Esmail—Magonlal and R.
43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarker and another vs Shamrao Narayanchand and others—Daphtary and F, and Ardeshir H and D.
131,97—S B and Noble—Bhawaram Raghoba vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis M and M.
94,97—Bicknell M and M—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Patel vs Bapujee Sorabjee Patel—Craige L and O, and Bicknell M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)
For Consent Decree.

615,96—Smitham B and Noble—Kesao Dinanath and others vs Gopikabai—K J Mantri.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

60,96—Balkrishna V N K—Motibai vs Kanu Fakir and another—Sorabjee and J and M N Saklatwalla.
520,96—Mathubai and J—Varid Valli vs Jadhowji Gopalji—Bhaishanker and K.
49,97—Thakurdas D and C—Mathooradas Topun vs Meghji Lukhmidas and another—Madhowjee Virji.
474,96—Payne G and S—Abdool Rahim Mohomed Hoosein Junnaker vs Abdool Karim Mohomed Hoosein and others—Hiralal M and M.
520,95—Ardesir, H and D—Ramchunder Babool vs Shunwar Suket Gowan Patel and another—Dikshit and D—Wadia and G.
473,96—M N Saklatwalla—Dorabji Kooverji vs Dhunbiji—Janardhan and A.
[illegible]—Tyabji D and C—Tullookchand Bhanji and others vs Nathmull Deepchand and others—Motabai and J.
[illegible]—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Cheeoo vs Fazulbhoy Jan Mohomed—Little and Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 15.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &C.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J Davies, acting Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 3rd July 1897.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. B. Stewart, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent, Surgana, during the absence of Mr. H. F. Silcock, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieut N. S. Coghill, acting Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act IX of 1887 and Act X of 1888.

Under the provisions of Sec 18 of the said Act, H E in Council is also pleased to invest Lieut N. S. Coghill with all the powers, excepting the power under Sec 407 conferred or which may be conferred on a Mag of the First Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for Aden and its dependencies wherein the said Code is in force.

Under the provisions of Sec 22 of the same Code, H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut N. S. Coghill to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders—Mr. J. A. Guider to be Asst Supt of the Force of additional Police entertained in Poona City in accordance with Govt Notification No. 4790-A., dated the 28th June 1897. Mr. F. A. N. H. Vincent to be Asst Supt of Police in the Poona District.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Rao Bahadur B R Heblikar, Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Satara, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Man, Khatav, Khanapur and Tasgaon.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F J Fowler, 27th Bo L I, to be Cant Magte at Hyderabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt M J Tighe, proceeding on leave.

Capt F J Fowler is further appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the Hyderabad Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Mily Cant of Hyderabad.

Azam Balwantrao Wamanaji, Head Karkun, petha Umbargaon in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr C W M Hudson, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Thana, in charge of the Bassein Sub-division of that dist comprising the talukas of Salsette, Bassein and Dahanu.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J C Pringle, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 2nd July 1897.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

Pensioned first grade Senior Apothecary J H Underwood was placed on general duty with effect from the 27th May 1897.

Pensioned first grade Senior Apothecary J H Underwood has been appointed to the medical charge of the Maladevi Tank Relief Work (Ahmednagar District) with effect from 31st May 1897.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made;—The Rev P R Harrison, M A, to be Chaplain of Aden; The Rev J A Seilar, M A, to be Chaplain of Aden; The Rev J A Seilar, M A, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden; The Rev W A Dickins, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, to be Chaplain of Kirkee from the date of His Lordship's departure for England.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Major D C Davidson, acting Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, is allowed furlough for three months from 9th July 1897 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Hony Capt and Paymaster Arthur Francis Soundy is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Surgn Capt H Herbert, F R C S, has been appointed sub pro tem Ophthalmic Surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, with effect from 31st May 1897.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sec 20 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Members of the Board of Examiners in Bombay vice Messrs S Retsch and T Anderson, resigned;—Messrs T M English, M I M E, and S H Stevenson.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Major C Monks to act as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L Robertson, I C S, to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1896-97.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Mr W C Rand, I C S, deceased:—Mr C W M Hudson, I C S, to be First Assistant; and Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, to be Second Assistant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W V Scudamore, R E, to act as Exec Engr, Poona Dist, during the absence of Mr A Davidson, Exec Engr, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr J J Adler, Carriage and Wagon Supt, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year with effect from 25th June 1897.

MISCELLENIOUS APPOINTMENTS, &C.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, B A, LL B, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs Vishnu Balvant Ganpule, B A, LL B, Purushottam Raghunath Avasti, B A, LL B, and Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati, as Vakils of the High Court of Bombay.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Vaman Moreshvar Potdar, B A, LL B, a Sanad authorising him to practise as Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Poona Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Balkrishna Vishwanath Mahajani a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of Khandesh Dist as the Dist Judge may assign to him, in lieu of the one he held for the Poona Dist, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), the following appointments of Clerks of the Court of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmedabad Dist have been made:—Mr Sheikh Husen Abdulla to be Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Borsad; and Mr. Keshavlal Sambhulal to be Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sect 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), and Sect 13 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, Mr. Keshavlal Sambhulal to be Clerk of the Court of the Court of Small Causes at Nadiad.

Under the provisions of Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 The Bombay Civil Courts Act, the following appointments of Clerks of Courts in the district of Khandesh are made:—

Mr Vishnu Keshav, Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Amalner, to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's court at Jalgaon; Mr Sadashiv Balkrishna, Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusaval, to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Amalner; Mr Balkrishna Narhar, Clerk of the Court of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia, to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusaval; Mr Gopal Rangnath, Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval, to be Clerk of the Court of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia; Mr Narayan Pandurang, Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon, to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval; Mr Laxman Hari Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nandurbar, to be Clerk of the court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon; Mr Krishnaji Daji, Clerk of the court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chopda, to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nandurbar; and Mr Damodar Trimbak, Karkun in the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chopda, to be sub pro tem Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chopda until further orders.

Mr Naro Krishna Thakur is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 The Bombay Civil Courts Act, to act as Clerk of Court of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satara during the absence of Mr Bapuji Dudheshwar Khanapurkar on leave or until further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.
Northern Division.

The following promotions and appointments of Thanadars in the Palanpur Superintendency are ordered vice Azam Dwarkadas Bhogidas, Thanadar of Santalpur, appointed Shirastedar to the Political Superintendent:—Azam Keshavala Brijlal is promoted from Rs 50 to Rs 60 vice Azam Dwarkadas Bhogidas, and will continue to do duty at Deodar. Mr Naranlal Keshavlal, Opium Depot Clerk on Rs. 40, is appointed to be Thanadar on Rs 50, and to do duty at Santalpur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 14.

Dickson, Surgn Lt, Bengal, I M S, on medical certificate from Agra.
Hingston, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Jolapahar.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 13.

Thomson, Lt, Bo, 22nd B I, to Deolali.

JULY 14.

Cottingham, Lieut, Ms, R A, on leave, to St. Thomas Mount.
Nicholls, Surgn Major, Ms, A M S, from leave, to Bellary.

JULY 15.

Pritchard, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd S Lanc Regt, on duty, to Kampti.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 16th July, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday the 17th instant at 4 p.m.

By order,
C MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abraham, A	Empy, Dr	Maltley, A
Abel, F	Franke, G Dr	Miller, W
Barwell, T	Fernandez, J P	Martin, R R
Back, Fanny,	Fraide, Miss	Muttins, Miss
Browne, D L	Feivalawitz, Nata	McCullock, F, Mrs
Benlay, H	Francis, Jas	Montant, J L
Bayley, C	Fiorari, D L	Nairn, G A
Bining, C M	Freeman, J A	O'Brien, Major
Bell, H E	Gover, A G	O'Connor, T
Brown Ellen Madam	Green, G De B	Payne, C H
	Grinberg, M	Parks, C L
Cutler, Dr	Holstein, B	Pambart, J B
Carry, C H	Hickie, C F	Power, P
Culthrope, E R	Horigan, F H	Riley, [illegible]
Cardoza, A H	Jairaj Chetram	Rooder, James
Cooke, E, Miss	Jackson, H C	Sommer, Paul
Constantive, Comtesse la Madam	Jeddo, J	Stafford, James
	Jackson, S	Saunders, Major
Clark, W Mrs	Jones, A	Tussell, Miss
Gooke, P	Jones, Surg Capt	Thorold, Major
Dickson, D D	Jameson, J C Surg Capt	Tate, G W, Surgn Capt
DeSouza, D R		
Dobrawich, W	Jennings, E	Wilson, C Conductor
Dixon, L, Miss	Kenny, C	Westlund, C
D'Cruse, M	King, Cramer Major	Wright, W B
Elliatt, C F		Whi[illegible]
Ela, A, Mrs	Lyon, V	Wil[illegible], G W J

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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Forbes Street, BOMBAY,
Bunder Road, KARACHI.
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN FOR SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY FOR
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.
Cotton Ginning and Press Factories.
Rice Mills. Flour Mills.
Oil Mills. Ice Factories.
Pumping Installations operated by Steam Power or Kerosine Oil Engines.
Municipality Requirements.
Steam Road Rollers. Cast-Iron Pipes.
Fire-Engines. Fire Service Appliances.
Wind Mills & Pumps for Irrigation.
Steam Engines. Steam Boilers., &c., &c.
A STOCK OF MACHINERY KEPT IN BOMBAY.
ENQUIRIES INVITED.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20,
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

THE PURE AERATED WATERS,
PREPARED AT THE
VICTORIA HOTEL AERATED WATER FACTORY,
Are now obtainable at No. 2, Church Gate Street, Fort.
These WATERS are sweetened with pure Cane Sugar, Mineral Sugar is not used, and will not go stale.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing
BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
BEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 15.

ALTHOUGH there has been a less meagre fall of rain over the Cotton-growing area throughout the Presidency, since the date of our last weekly report, some districts both here and in the sister Presidencis are still in much need of more rain, and in a few, agricultural operations are impeded owing to its absence. Where, however, there has been rain during the week, both Cotton and Crop prospects are slightly improved, and, given a continuance of favourable weather, a decline in prices might well be looked for, and a consequent better enquiry from exporters who are meanwhile operating very sparingly. High prices have likewise militated against any improvement in the demand for Wheat and Seeds; these markets, however, being reported as easier. In Exchange there has been an advance in rates, which, as compared with last week's quotations, are 5-32d. higher for Bank Paper, as well as for Private. Money is easy again. Government Paper has been weak and fluctuating, prices ruling higher for a day or two, then lower, and then higher again, while closing quotations to-day are given at ¼ per cent. lower than last mail day's for 3½ per Cents, and ¼ per cent. higher for Threes. Freights have been dull, without any change in rates. In Imports there has been a quiet and easier feeling.

MONEY.—The step taken by the Directors of the Presidency Bank of reducing the Bank's rate on Wednesday in last week to 7 per cent., was justified by the Return issued on Monday, which disclosed a decrease in the Cash Balance of over 2¼ lakhs at some 167¼ lakhs, as against an increase of 19¼ lakhs, at 170 lakhs, shown in the previous Return. From Public Deposits at the Branches there were withdrawals to the extent of 2 lakhs; while Private Deposits fell off by 25½ lakhs. Loans were reduced by 5½ lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased by 2½ lakhs. On the other hand, there was an addition to Public Deposits at the head office of 7¾ lakhs, and to Government Securities of nearly 1¼ lakh.

To-day the Directors of the Presidency Bank reduced the Bank's rate one per cent., making the minimum stand at 6 per cent.; the rate in the open market is also 6 per cent.; and money is easy.

EXCHANGE.—There was a firm feeling in the market at opening last mail-day, and rates were quoted at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper was placed, and re-sales were done at 1s. 3 3-32d. for July delivery. Quiet in tone on Saturday rates opened at 1s. 3 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a fair demand for Bank Paper from the Bazaar, and market rates declined 1-32d., all round. On Monday 1s. 3 1-32d. was quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were in the market for a while, and rates advanced 1-32d., all round. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, but Merchants' Bills were scarce. The market was steady on Tuesday at 1s. 3 1-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits from which there was an advance soon afterwards of 1-32d. and a fair amount of Bank Wire was placed. Rates were firm yesterday at 1s. 3⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter class of paper was reported, but the enquiry both ways was limited. Quiet in tone to-day the market opened at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a strong demand for Bank Paper at the opening rate, and a moderate amount was placed, when rates receded 1-32d. all round. Merchants' Bills were scarce. The Market closes quiet but steady at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-8d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 1-4d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 5-16d.	„
Documents	3 do.	1s. 3 9-32d.	„
Do.	6 do.	1s. 3 11-32d.	„
Francs	3 do.	1·60 1-4	„
Do.	6 do.	1·61 1-4	„

At yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were 25 lakhs of Bills disposed of, out of which 18½ lakhs were to Calcutta, 4½ lakhs to Bombay, and 2 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 3 3-16d., 50 per cent. of the tenders at the rate being accepted. There were also extra allotments of 10,000 on Bombay, and 1,30,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 7-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quiet to firm in tone last mail-day rates opened at 100¾ for Money and 100⅞ for Account, from which they advanced to 100 13-16 and 100 15-16 in the two positions respectively, for 3½ per Cents.; for Threes 95 was quoted. On Saturday quotations were given at 100¾ for Money and 100 13-16 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, from which they recovered to 101 and 101 1-8 in the two positions, respectively, in a firm market; Threes were quoted at 95. There was a quiet fealing prevalent on Monday, and rates after opening at 100 7-8 and 101 for Money and Account, respectively, advanced to 101 and 101 1-16, for 3½ per Cents; Threes were unchanged at 95. The market continued quiet in tone the following day at 101 for Cash and 101 1-8 for the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, from which a decline took place in the latter position to 101 1-16; for 3 per Cents, 95 was still quoted. Rates were weak yesterday, and after opening at 100 13-16 and 100 7-8 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3½ per Cents, declined to 100 13-16 for Account, but closed unchanged in the former position; 95 was named for Threes. Opening with a steady feeling at 100 5-8 for Cash, and 100 11-16 for the Settlement, rates advanced to 100 11-16 and 100¾ in the two positions, respectively, at which they closed, for 3½ per Cents; Threes were higher at 95¼.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 3 per cent. more at 128; Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower at 107.

SHARES have been dull and neglected with a downward tendency generally noticeable in prices. We have to report the following changes since last mail-day:—An advance of Rs. 35, in Bombay Cotton, of Rs 25, in Alliance; of Rs 20 in Ripon; and a decline of Rs. 50 in Hyderabad; of Rs. 30 in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 25 each, in Presidency, and Queen; of Rs. 15 in China; of Rs. 10 each, in Central India, and Maneckjee Petit; and of Rs. 5 each, in Connaught, Empress, and Standard. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 150 lower in the first issue; and Rs. 50 in the second; Bombay Flour, Rs. 50; and Delhi and Northern India Flour, Rs. 5; while Bombay Ice, are Rs. 2 higher. In railway, Ahmedabad, Prantej are Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Madras, are Rs. 55 higher; and Bank of Bengal Rs. 12½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—An insufficient fall of rain in the principal districts of this market has acted against orders coming forward at all freely for staple *Grey Goods* and dealers are not so eager in sending indents to Manchester, preferring to wait while before committing themselves to any large business. Up-country buyers are purchasing in a hand-to-mouth fashion. Prices are mostly the same as before, or if anything, a shade weaker. Rates have hardly been maintained for *Bleached, Dyed Turkey-Red* and *Printed Goods*; with a small business passing. For *Locally made Goods* the market continues steady and there is a very good enquiry for some descriptions. The clearance of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been about 2,900 packages; and of *Local* some 1,200 bales.

YARNS.—China buyers have entered into large transactions The market is firm, with a good demand, and closes this evening at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	4¼	to	5 per lb.
„	„ 8s	„	„	4¾	„	5 1-8 „
„	„ 10s	„	„	5	„	5¼ „
„	„ 12s	„	„	5	„	5¾ „
„	„ 16s	„	„	6¾	„	6¼ „
„	„ 20s	„	„	6	„	6 3-4 „
„	„ 24s	„	„	6¾	„	7½ „
„	„ 30s	„	„	7 1-4	„	7¾ „
„	„ 40s	„	„	8¼	„	8¾ „

COALS.—During the week sales have been reported of a cargo of Japan at Rs. 14, and of *Deshagur Bengal* at Rs. 13 per ton; small lots of *Giridhi* at Rs. 13¼; and some lots ex "Omnipenta" (s) a Rs. 10 per ton. *Seebpore Bengal* changed hands at Rs. 12¼ per ton. A good line of *Singareni* was resold at Rs. 13; and small lots of *Powell's Duffryn* were sold at Rs. 21 3-4 per ton. The market closes firm in tone; we quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.	
West „	Nil.	
Australian	Nil.	
	forward per ton.	
Powell's	Rs. 23, ready;	Rs. 21½
Cardiff	„ 23	„ 21½
Japan	Nil	
Bengal	„ 12	„ 12
Seebpore	„ 12¼	„ 12¼
Singareni	Nil.	
Deshagur	„ 13	„ 13
Heliger's	„ 12¼	„ 12¼
Giridhi	„ 14	„ 13¼

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—An improvement, slight but general, has been brought about in this market by the fall of rain reported from the Cotton-growing area, and the prospects being in consequence a little brighter, prices of the new crop are expected to give way should the weather continue favourable. European shippers have been but small enquirers; but Japan and the local Mills have taken fair quantities. The Agricultural Bureau Report from America came to hand in the middle of the week, and was somewhat confusing, but on the whole rather favourable, pointing as it did to a crop of over 9 millions. The market has been firm for ready-Cotton, although the transactions reported have not been large, and mostly on account of the Mills and Japan. To-day a quieter feeling has prevailed, and a small business has been done; Japan shippers' purchases have been meagre. Prices of New Cotton have fallen. A sale is reported of 1,000 bales Bengals at Rs. 169 per candy; and this evening Rs. 167 is the best, buyers are willing to pay. There are sellers of Broach at Rs. 217 per candy, but no buyers at this price.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the past week have been 12,500 bales, compared with 17,500 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 11,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; the falling off in the Receipts of New Cotton this season as against last, to date, being 507 000 bales.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports, received from the districts on Monday, advised a general fall of rain since the end of last week over the Broach, Beawar, Khandeish, Dhollera, and Hubli districts, in which 2·80 inches, 1·67 inch, 3·51 inches, 1·15 inch, and 1·31 inch were the quantities registered, respectively. In the Punjaub, rain continued to hold off; the crops were suffering from want of rain in the North-West Provinces, but in the other districts they were doing well. Cotton sowing had begun at Wadhwan, Jalgaon, and Khangaum; but at Barsi, Jalgaon, and Agra the plants sown wanted more rain.

In to-days, reports from the districts it is shown that rain has been general since Monday, and at Broach 4·37 inches have fallen, 3·85 inches at Beawar, 3·62 inches at Delhi, and 2·04 inches at Agra, with smaller quantities at other stations. Cotton and crop sowing is making fair progress throughout in showery weather; but from Barsi a jarring note is sounded, there being great need of rain there, while Ferozepore is faring as ill in this respect.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	177—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good	Jany. 1898	„	{ 165 3 1-2d. / 168 3 9-32d.
Do Good		„	158—3½.
Belatee, Fine		„	189—3 1-2d.
Do. Fully Good		„	180—3 11-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		„	188—3 15-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good		„	195—3 19-32d.
Dhollera, Fine		„	nominal
Do. Fully Good		„	194—3 19-32d.
Do. Good		„	187—3 15-32d.
S G Dharwar, Good		„	207—3 25-32d.
Westerns		„	197—3 5-8d.
Broach, Fine		„	nominal
Do. Good	March 1898	„	{ 201—3 3-4d. / 218—1 5-32d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	351,000	351,000
Berar	294,500	403,500
Khandeish	253,000	317,500
Barsi and Nuggur	74,500	100,500
Hingunghat	10,000	14,500
Persian and Sind	28,000	61,500
Broach	138,000	214,500
Dhollera	233,500	402,500
Compta and Dharwar	71,000	92,000
Westerns	12,000	15,000
	14,65,500	19,72,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	13,021	11,959	11,299
From 1st Jan. to 14th July	1,242,098	1,570,579	13,37,153
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,906	211	5,978
From 1st Jan. to 14th July	472,660	640,880	472,431
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	30,235	13,925	773
From 1st Jan. to 14th July	333,254	272,581	107,194

WHEAT AND SEEDS are very quiet, and unchanged —Seeds are rather easier than before, and there has been an enquiry for *Rapeseed* and *Castorseed*, but prices are still too high to admit of export business being put through.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	32,772	21,295	44,299
Do. from 1st January to 14th July	802,256	2,815,526	3,837,744
Linseed for the week	5,023	19,120	13,725
Do. from 1st January to 14th July	313,793	3,133,901	2,507,983
Rapeseed for the week	68,740	25,307	14,334
Do. from 1st January to 14th July	1,151,478	748,639	1,801,618
Gingellyseed for the week	191	443	1,234
Do. from 1st January to 14th July	379,545	818,352	728,632

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	27,300	116,448
Do. from 1st January to 14th July	2,813	1,214,710	1,844,308
Linseed for the week	...	29,401	46,847
Do. from 1st January to 14th July	394,118	2,507,670	1,959,937
Rapeseed for the week	76,939	6,001	7,146
Do. from 1st January to 14th July	798,745	631,108	1,539,724
Gingellyseed for the week	...	493	...
Do. from 1st January to 14th July	397,928	1,051,541	1,010,933

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 18-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	104 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 14.
The P. and O. Company's steamer India arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 14.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Nubia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

PORTSAID, JULY 14.
The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 14.
The Clan Line steamer Bullionist arrived here this morning.

KARACHI, JULY 14.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Trieste left for Bombay this evening.

ADEN, JULY 14.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, JULY 15.
The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left, to-day, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 15.
The P. and O. Company s. s. Rosetta left here at 3 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m., on Sunday next.

HONG KONG, JULY 15.
The P. and O. Company s. s. Ravenna left here, this afternoon, for Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COWIE—July 10, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain W. A. Lomer Cowie, 15th Sikhs, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.

THE report of the South Africa Committee now laid before Parliament agrees substantially with the forecast that recently found its way into the papers. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is severely censured for organising the Jameson raid, deceiving the High Commissioner, and concealing his plans from his co-directors, save and except Mr. Beit, who is also held responsible for the plot to effect a revolution at Johannesburg by force. It is not suggested that Mr. Rhodes or Mr. Beit should be made amenable to law for organising a military expedition against a friendly State. Yet, surely, they are as guilty of that offence as Dr. Jameson or the luckless officers who "in the bona-fide belief" that they were acting with the cognizance and approval of the Imperial authorities, crossed the Transvaal frontier and endeavoured to raid the gold reefed city. Those men were indicted and found guilty and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for allowing themselves to be made the instruments of the conspiracy which Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Beit inspired and planned. The officers were besides deprived of their commission, notwithstanding Sir John Willoughby's written statement that he acted on information supplied by Dr. Jameson, and their misgivings were silenced by the statement that the enterprise was undertaken with the approval of the higher powers. It was elicited in the course of the enquiry that two Imperial functionaries occupying posts under the High Commissioner were fully cognisant of what was being done. Dr. Harris telegraphed from London to Mr. Rhodes, that he had sent Miss Flora Shaw to satisfy Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that the enterprise would have the support of the *Times* newspaper whose columns that lady supplied with articles on Colonial topics. Miss Flora Shaw just before the raid wired to Mr. Rhodes that Mr. Chamberlain was anxious that the movement should be made at once. Every effort was made to suppress the telegrams having reference to the Colonial Officers, and some of the more important have been successfully withheld, Mr. Rhodes declining to allow his solicitor in London to produce them. But they were all shown to Mr. Chamberlain in June last, and that gentleman has unfortunately been unable to charge his memory with their purport. He and Miss Shaw were under the impression that the message which informed Mr. Rhodes of the impotence of the Colonial Secretary for immediate action contained nothing of any importance; and it was only when it was produced, under strong pressure, and de-coded that its real tenour was made known. The majority of the Committee acquiesced, with a weakness of which there were too many examples, in the suppression of telegrams, which presumably were the most important of all, seeing the determined and successful efforts made to withhold them.

If the Committee really meant business they would at the outset have called upon the Secretaries for the Colonies and War to produce copies of all the correspondence and telegrams that had passed through their department. It is idle to suppose that Sir John Willoughby's remarkable letter pleading the cause of the Commissioned Officers under his command, and the reply thereto, exhausted the correspondence on the subject of the "bona-fide" belief that they were engaged in a lawful enterprise and were carrying out the orders of Government. That the staff of the Colonial Office had access to information at first hand as to preparations for using the Chartered Company's forces to assist a rising in Jahannesburg has been made abundantly clear. Dr. Harris and Miss Flora Shaw were pleasant and communicative visitors. The former was stopped by Mr. Chamberlain when he made "guarded allusions" as to what was going to be done. But he was not stopped by Mr. Fairfield, to whom he spoke freely, and what is more, he was satisfied that his communication was perfectly understood by that able and experienced official. Mr. Chamberlain, who was not present, endeavoured to obtain from Dr. Harris an admission that Mr. Fairfield, who was somewhat hard of hearing—but who was not too deaf for the daily duties of an important office,—failed to understand the drift of the communication made to him. The Colonial Secretary then undertook to propound the theory that Mr. Fairfield could not have understood the nature of Dr. Harris' statement since he did not inform the head of the department what he had heard. The reason may have been that Mr. Chamberlain stopped Mr. Fairfield at the outset, as he admits he stopped Dr. Harris. The Colonial Secretary closed his ears with a persistence and a success not usually achieved by men of the world anxious to know exactly what is going on around them. But it is sufficiently evident that the archives of the Colonial office contain documents of no little interest bearing on various obscure points in this mysterious business. Why did not the Committee require that a full disclosure should be made of all the information available? That the Committee conspicuously failed to do, and their Report is devoid of any value or authority. The second part of the inquiry dealing with the financial and administrative methods of the Chartered Company has yet to be begun. If it be carried on with the same predisposition to discover nothing that can be at all inconvenient to anyone, the result must be equally disappointing.

MR. SECRETARY SHERMAN'S Despatch to Colonel John Hay, the United States' Ambassador at the Court of St. James', is so bitter and hostile that the presumption must be that President McKinley either desires to force a quarrel on Great Britain or to obtain popularity by imitating his predecessor's action in respect to the Venezuelan Question. It is not usual for a friendly Government to bring an accusation of bad faith against a cogent Power, and wind up by casting on her the responsibility of embarrassing the relations between the two States. Were a European Power to hold such language to another, immediate war would follow as a matter of course. American diplomacy allows itself a latitude of expression denied to European, but in this blustering and mannerless despatch the limit of the permissible is strangely exceeded. The incidence of Mr. Sherman's communication and the scarcely veiled threat conveyed in the unwarrantable reference to the responsibility that will rest on the Power accused of bad faith in the relations between the two countries, are in embarrassing and curious contrast to the message sent by the President less than a month ago to Her Majesty the Queen by a Special Ambassador. In that State document, countersigned by "John Sherman, Secretary of State," the President, in the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, tendered his sincere felicitations upon the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession, and then, "on behalf of my countrymen," the President expressed, "most particularly to recognise your friendship for the United States and your love of peace exemplified on important occasions." What is the value of such assurances when they are followed within a week or two by imputations of bad faith and threats of strained relations, if not of something worse? As for the Behring's Straits Seal controversy, it is now of eleven years standing. The United States' Government arrogated to itself a right to treat those Straits as a closed sea and prohibit seal fishing by Canadian and other British vessels, which were seized in considerable numbers by American cruisers as trespassers. The claim rested on the assertion that Russia had exercised a similar right to treat the Straits as a *mare clausem* and ceded that right with Alaska to the United States. The matter was submitted to the arbitration of an International Tribunal sitting in Paris in 1893, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, and Norway being represented on it. The award of the tribunal was in favour of Great Britain on the five points submitted. Russia had made a claim to jurisdiction over the Straits, but had abandoned it on the representations of Great Britain. It was decided that arbitrators should decide the amount of compensation due to Canadian and British shipowners for wrongful seizure by the United States vessels. The award was duly given, and the United States Congress flatly refused to vote the money, to President Cleveland's great annoyance. It scarcely becomes a United States Secretary to impute bad faith to another Power in this connection.

As we have pointed out on several occasions recently, the public health in Bombay is far from satisfactory. Though we were assured that the plague was dying out, and there was no longer any need for vigilance, the daily death-roll is becoming larger and the unwisdom of relaxing vigilance becomes more apparent. The total deaths for the past week numbered 577, equivalent to a death-rate of 34·99 as compared with a mean of 29·29 in the corresponding weeks of the previous five years. Of the total number of deaths four only are stated to have resulted from plague. True, cholera has claimed thirty-five victims instead of an average of eight, while phthisis is credited with 102 as compared with 78. From 74 the deaths from affections of the respiratory organs have run up to 103, but all other causes show smaller sums than usual. Yesterday the highest daily total for some weeks was shown, namely, 109, from all causes. The daily average on the normal population of Bombay is roughly seventy, so yesterday's figures were more than fifty per cent. in excess. We are reluctant to believe that the returns do not correctly state the causes of death, but we fear that cases of plague are being concealed in the districts, particularly in Byculla, Parel, and outlying divisions. As we stated the other day, Dr. Weir, the Municipal Health Officer had objected to the reduction of the extra staff of his department, and his action seems to have been fully justified when he urged that any relaxation of vigilance in house-to-house visitation and careful supervision of sanitary operations at the present stage would be a mistake. This has been our own view of the matter all along, believing that it was necessary to be vigilant for some time to come, and this view was endorsed by the European specialists who visited Bombay. There is an unfortunate tendency to conceal plague cases in Byculla and Parel, about the two worst districts in which the disease could reassert itself. It would be wise to take active measures before the attacks reach an unmanageable proportion. It is unfortunate that the constant supervision which had met with considerable measure of success, should have been discontinued. The old advice not to shout till you are out of the wood, is as true now as ever it was, and we ought not to relax one tittle of our boasted vigilance until the enemy has been actually driven from the city in real earnest. We need not be nervous or alarmed, we need only act with common sense, remembering that the germs of plague, though easily killed, do require killing. We are glad to learn that in at least four districts the house-to-house visitations will be resumed to-day or to-morrow. The state of the public health is far from satisfactory, and a return to strict precautionary measures seems imperative.

A MODEST military man, who gives only the initials "P. H." by which to identify him, has just translated a practical and psychological study of Infantry tactics and modern weapons which a still more modest German officer has written. The latter gives no clue at all as to his identity, but that he is competent to deal with his subject is at once apparent. P. H., whoever he may be, is a capable translator and a tactician to boot. The original treatise contains suggestions for the solution of the attack, and to the translation is added a proposal for the adaptation of the author's scheme to the British Infantry attack. P. H. is at all events a British officer serving in India, and he has published his remarkable work through the office of our Allahabad contemporary. Both the German and the British officer recognise that modern weapons have put recent campaigns out of date as tactical models, and in future war operations very much more space will be wanted than was required in the past. Indeed, tactics have been revolutionised by the magazine rifle and the long range at which it can be employed. The old attack formation is now simply impracticable, and each great nation holds its own idea as to the best. The question is one which the next European war will satisfactorily solve, but P. H. is anxious that the discovery shall be made at the expense of the British army; whereas General Bengough revealed secrets of the French, P.H. gives us the German. We had the Russian already. If it were decided to adapt the German system advocated by the author to the British army there would be found in it various points which would render it more easily applied than it would be to the German. But the subject is one which military men may be left to thresh out. They know the capabilities of their own weapons and how they would deal with an attacking force. They must hit upon an attack formation of their own which would be best calculated to prevail over every defensive device they can conceive. This involves close study and sundry experiments and careful calculations. Towards arriving at the desired end P. H.'s translation and suggestions will afford them much assistance.

THE Eastern mail contract between the P. and O. Company and the British Government is signed and settled, and now only awaits the formal ratification of Parliament. It fixes the time between Brindisi and Bombay at 302 hours. That is twelve days and fourteen hours, so that the mails leaving Brindisi on a Sunday night at say, eight o'clock, would be bound to reach Bombay at latest on the following Saturday week, at 10 a.m. The contract says nothing about the day and hour of departure from the respective ports, this point being left to be settled between the Company and the Post Office authorities. As there are a great many people to please and the wishes of the Australian Colonies and the British residents of the China treaty ports have to be considered, it is possible that the Friday departure desired both by the Postal authorities and the Chamber of Commerce here may not after all be obtained. We regret to learn that, according to the latest telegram from London, Bombay may have to be content with a Saturday departure at 2 p.m., as in the past. It is to be hoped, however, that a way will be found for carrying into effect the wishes expressed in commercial and official circles here without causing any real inconvenience to the Colonies.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST will probably return to Poona by the afternoon train on Sunday next. The events of the last few weeks, and the heavy work devolving on H. E. for a long time now in regard to plague and famine, have rather told upon him; and the principal object of his visit to Bombay has been to obtain a few days' change and rest. It was noticed at the Gymkhana Mud Sports on Wednesday evening that his Excellency was looking pale and anxious.

ON account of interruption on the Railway line beyond Jubbalpur, mails from Bengal, etc., were not received in Bombay yesterday.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per cent. per annum.

BISHOP MYLNE, who leaves India by to-day's mail steamer, installed the Rev. W. E. Scott as Archdeacon of the Diocese at St. Thomas' Cathedral yesterday morning, and in the evening received a farewell address couched in affectionate terms from the clergy of the Diocese.

THE Revised Rules, Orders and Forms constituting Parts I. II. and III. and Miscellaneous Rules of the Rules, Orders and Forms of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Original Jurisdiction to come into operation on and after the 16th August next are published in the Bombay *Government Gazette*.

IT is notified that on the recommendation of the Zamindars and Jaghirdars in Sind, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Allahbakshkhan valad Mir Alibakshkhan Shahwani Talpur to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

SIR JEHANGIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR has been appointed a member of the Board of Accounts of the Bombay University in place of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, deceased.

NEW two-anna pieces to the value of Rs. 80,000 were sent out from the Mint during the week ending on Wednesday evening. No less than Rs. 29,29,000 worth of silver is held in the Mint on account of tenderers for British dollar coinage, and the amount of Government silver in hand is rather larger than that.

THE following appointments are made:—The Reverend P. R. Harrison, M.A., to be Chaplain of Aden. The Reverend J. A. Sellar, M.A., to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden. The Reverend W. A. Dickins, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, to be Chaplain of Kirkee, from date of his Lordship's departure for England.

THE following promotions have been made, vice Mr. W. C. Rand, I.C.S., deceased:—Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I.C.S., to be First Assistant, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I.C.S., to be Second Assistant.

CAPTAIN F. J. FOWLER, 27th Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Hyderabad, Sind, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain M. J. Tighe, proceeding on leave.

CAPTAIN W. V. SCUDAMORE, R. E., has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Poona District, during the absence of Mr. A. Davidson, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

MR. J. J. ADLER, Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is has been granted leave on medical certificate for one year.

SURGEON-MAJOR D. C. DAVIDSON, acting Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, is allowed furlough for three months.

HONORARY CAPTAIN AND PAYMASTER ARTHUR FRANCIS SOUNDY, B. V. R., is granted the honorary rank of Major.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. HERBERT, F. R. C. S., has been appointed substantive *pro tem.* Ophthalmic Surgeon, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital.

MR. R. B. STEWART, I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Surgana, during the absence of Mr. H. F. Silcock, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

LIEUTENANT N. S. COGHILL, acting Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been invested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act IX of 1887 and Act X of 1888.

THE following appointments have been made:—Mr. J. A. Guider to be Assistant Superintendent of the Force of additional Police entertained in Poona City. Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Poona District.

MR. T. M. ENGLISH, M.I.M.E., and Mr. S. H. Stevenson are to be Members of the Board of Examiners in Bombay, vice Messrs. S. Rebsch and T. Anderson, resigned.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. MONKS is to act as Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, pending further orders.

MR. L. ROBERTSON, I.C.S., has been appointed Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1896-97.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 13, was 577, giving a death-rate of 34·99 per annum per thousand as against 31·51 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·29 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 125 died from fevers, 2, small-pox; 2, measles; 35, cholera: 1, leprosy; 102 phthisis; 30, diseases of the nervous system: 103, affections of the respiratory organs; 14, diarrhœa; 30, dysentery; 24 still-born; 43, old age and debility; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 4; Brahmin, 18; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 272; Hindu outcaste, 71; Musalman, 152; Parsee, 32; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 11; Eurasian, 3; European, 3; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 217 as against 394 the corresponding period of last year, and 324 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

GREAT BRITAIN ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH.

LONDON, JULY 15.

A despatch from Secretary Sherman, dated 10th May, to the United States' Ambassador in London, animadverts with the greatest acerbity on Great Britain's refusal to join a Conference of the Powers concerned with a view to preserving the seals in the Behring Sea.

Mr. Sherman virtually accuses Great Britain of bad faith, and concludes by casting on Great Britain the responsibility of causing an embarrassment in the relations of the two countries.

GENTLEMEN *VS.* PLAYERS.

In the cricket match between the Players and the Gentlemen, at Lord's Ground, the Gentlemen were beaten by 78 runs.

THE CAREW APPEAL CASE.

The Privy Council have refused the appeal in the case of Mrs. Carew, who was condemned for poisoning her husband at Yokohama.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

GENERAL CORRIE-BIRD'S PROCLAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The proclamation to the Tochi Valley tribes, issued by General Corrie-Bird, on Tuesday, narrates the circumstances of the treacherous attack on Colonel Bunny's force and continues :—

"Now I proclaim to all concerned that I am ordered by the Sarkar to proceed to Maizar with a force sufficiently strong to hold its own against all comers and to compel obedience to the orders of the Sarkar, and I inform you that it is my intention to destroy all the fortified kots in Maizar and Sheranes, whether resistance be shown or otherwise, and that I shall remain at Maizar or some convenient spot near to it for so long as seems to me and the Government of India desirable ; and I further inform you that I shall in due course announce the terms of punishment which the Sarkar may decide to inflict on all those who were in any way responsible for or who took part in the treacherous attack on the British troops with whom alone it is my business to deal, and I warn all others who wish to live in peace with the Sarkar to refrain from obstructing my force, for depend upon it any further unfriendly acts will be severely dealt with."

THE MARCH ONWARDS.

The Argyles have now reached Datta Khel, and the remainder of the Force is rapidly pushing up behind.

Telegraph wire has again been cut, this time between Saidgai and Idak, but otherwise no further mischief has been attempted by the tribesmen.

The new bridge at Boya has been partially washed away by the flood due to the recent heavy rain in the Tochi Valley.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VIEWS.

A general order has been issued by Sir George White, directing attention to the measures now sanctioned for checking venereal disease in the Army and inviting the co-operation of regimental officers from the highest to the lowest in discouraging vicious habits amongst their men. It is not suggested that evil can be combated with an equal measure of success as has been attained in the cause of Army Temperance, but the Commander-in-Chief has known several cases in which commanding and company officers have used their influence in the matter with the happiest results, and this is everywhere to be encouraged. Lectures are to be given and manly sports encouraged, and every disciplinary measure practicable adopted to warn men from frequenting localities where disease is liable to be contracted.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The programme of the Survey of India for the ensuing season, as also a scheme of reorganisation for the Survey Department, consequent on the reductions gradually being effected in the number of the appointments as work progresses, are still under consideration of the Government of India.

It is understood that the Survey Department will co-operate with the Scientific parties being sent out from Home to observe the coming eclipse.

THE FAMINE.

ONE-THIRD OF A MILLION MORE ON RELIEF-WORK.

The Famine relief figures for the past week show that the break in the rains has been most injuriously affecting the agricultural prospects everywhere.

Madras again reports an advance of one hundred thousand in the numbers under relief, while the North-West Provinces have an increase of a lakh and a-quarter ; the Central Provinces an increase of eighty thousand ; and Bombay and Bengal, an increase of forty thousand each.

The reports are not yet complete, but it is evident that at least one-third of a million more people are on the relief-works than a week ago.

LADY NAIRNE'S TREAT TO FAMILIES OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

POONA, JULY 15.

The treat to the families of European soldiers by Lady Nairne, which was first announced to take place last month, but was put off owing to the recent tragedies, came off, this evening, at the Central Gymnasium.

The weather was not favourable for outdoor games, as it was drizzling the whole time. Nearly 250 youngsters, with their mothers and sisters, were present. Mr. Cornaglia did the catering. The Band of the 14th Bombay Infantry was in attendance.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, amongst them Lady Sandhurst, Captain Levett, A.-D.-C., Mrs. and the Misses Duncan, Mrs. Whitby, Mrs. Addison, Miss Wilson, and several officers from Kirkee, and others.

The treat was held in the honour of the Diamond Jubilee. After tea the children were presented with toys.

THE PUNITIVE POLICE FORCE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of the City will be held on Saturday next, at the Town Hall, Heerabaugh, regarding the Punitive Police post in the city.

FAREWELL MEETING AT BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 14.

A large gathering of friends assembled here to bid good-bye to Mr. Hargowandas Khooshaldas, secretary of the Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company. Rao Bahadur Chunilal presided. The millhands presented an address in a silver casket. The president, Mr. Smith, Mr. Anopram Gokuldas, and Mr. Fardunshaw addressed the assembly. Mr. Hargowandas replied in an appropriate speech.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 14.

The Poona season has opened sadly this year ; but it is rather a way Poona has, and old residents can recall many years when at this time some terrible tragedy has cast a gloom over the station. So far no festivities appear to have been thought of, and here we are in the middle of July. Plague and famine are still favourite subjects of conversation, the latter especially, for although the recent welcome rainfall has allayed our fears, there seemed every prospect of another famine. The prices of grass and grain are very high, and "bikes," instead of horses, are becoming more and more general. Not the slightest clue appears to have been obtained about the murders of the 22nd. The papers are full of suggestions on the subject ; which must be a great help to Government, and I only wonder they do not at once secure the services of these gentlemen who from their letters lead one to suppose that if they were turned loose in the city of Poona they would collar the culprits in no time. There are some busy bodies about the station who concoct the most extraordinary stories. A few days ago a lady quite seriously told that she had heard that on a certain night all the European ladies and children in the station were to be murdered and the bungalows looted. She was evidently very much frightened at the prospect, which I admit was not cheerful. In consequence of this and other similar tales which are freely circulated, I hear of ladies who go about with revolvers in their pockets or hidden behind the carriage cushions. I only mention this as a warning,—so that those who do not fancy sitting on a loaded revolver may refuse invitation to dine with ladies. I also heard that one of the fair sex whilst foraging for her handkerchief in those mysterious folds where ladies' pockets are hidden, produced by mistake a handful of cartridges. If this sort of thing goes on, it strikes me we shall have some more tragedies by and bye to mar the progress of the season's festivities, and personally I shall keep clear of ladies until the revolver craze is over.

Cards of invitation to a series of garden parties at Government House, Ganesh Khind, have been issued. The first 'At Home' to be on July 22nd "tennis and shooting"—the second to be held August 11th, "gymkhana,"—and the third and last September 10th, "golf and putting." These entertainments are sure to prove popular, for most people take part in one game or another, and the introduction of such pastimes is an improvement on the old fashioned garden party, where one was expected to waste a whole afternoon, loafing about with nothing to do. I do not think ladies share our appreciation of going to such functions in flannels. They feel they are deprived of an opportunity of showing off their nice frocks.

Talking of frocks leads me on to the dance which came off at the Gymkhana on Monday last. These subscription dances have not been very much of a success this year. The first which was to have taken place on the memorable 23rd of June, was, of course, put off on account of the terrible murders which we awoke to hear about on that morning, and when in the following week it did come off, it was poorly attended. Some people, I heard, were afraid to go. Why ? goodness knows ! —perhaps they heard about the pockets stocked with revolvers and cartridges ! Last Monday, another Gymkhana dance came off. I noticed several new faces and a lot of old frocks. Perhaps the new ones are being kept for something more worthy. It has evidently not become the fashion, so far this year, for the smart section of Poona society to go to these dances.

The third meeting of the Cross Country Races was well attended last week, when the hospitable officers of the Durham Light Infantry were At Home at the finish. Hunting begins next week, and we may expect some good sport, the hounds are looking very fit.

Cricket is in full swing, and tennis and badminton have lately been greatly revived by tournaments. The former was won, after a hard struggle, by Mrs. Fagan, and Captain Addison, of the Irish Rifles. The badminton, I believe, has also been won, but by whom I am unable to say. There is a custom here of having what are termed "badminton mornings"—as I was specially invited to one of these entertainments, I honoured it with my presence, and have been sorry ever since. I went to the badminton shed at 8 o'clock, shook hands with the host and hostess, after I had spent some in finding them, and then took my place on a bench in a long row, where numbers of others were sitting. We all looked sleepy, and somewhat dejected, and really how very unbecoming the early morning is to ladies ; I am sure if they knew it they would stay at home. Well, after sitting in a row for half-an-hour or so, and partaken of coffee and sweets and cake and buns, and all the most unwholesome articles of diet that could possibly be thought of for chotah hazri, I was asked to play badminton. Of course, my partners and also the people opposite me were strangers, and probably people who I ought to have called on months ago. I floundered about, and they didn't seem to think me much good at the game, and as soon as it was finished I went away, and had dyspeptic symptoms all day, and I warn all those who have any respect for their digestion to keep clear off "badminton mornings."

The old grievance of "calling," seems once more to have been agitating some few in Poona, and they have given us the immense advantage of becoming acquainted with their views on the subject, by having them published in the local paper. One young gentleman is annoyed, because a lady—who probably only wished to show herself friendly—asked him "Why he had not called this year." His reasons are that last time he "called" no notice was taken of the important event, which I certainly consider most unappreciative of the fair lady. The gentleman goes on to state that an invitation to dinner must come from the people he has honoured with a call, or he will not repeat the compliment in years to come. The dinner, too, must be good and hot. Once he was asked to a house, and given a dinner that was cold, when it was meant to be hot. This is unforgivable, and he plainly states that he shakes the dust of that establishment from his shoes, and in this, I must admit, I think him wise. However, a hope of forgiveness, for a cold dinner, or no dinner at all, or in fact "no notice" being given to the call, seems to lie in the lady's looks. If she is "pretty" it will be all right,—she may neglect her domestic duties and give bad dinners, or no dinners, but those who are not so gifted and yet hope to receive the youth of Poona when on their rounds of morning calls, must look well after their household arrangements and "feed the beasts."

A couple of ladies have also aired their views in print. One appears to object to "small fry" calling on her in the evening. She signs herself "Memsahib," but her sentiments are far too Anglo-Indian to require any such signature, or assurance of where they came from. Another lady tells us that personally she is very glad to receive visitors at any time that they find it convenient to come. This is very nice of her, and I hope it is true, but from the way I hear people talking inside, and sending out their "not at home" boxes ; peeping through the chicks, and rattling plates and knives at tiffin ; and all the time saying they are "not at home." I may say from experience that I consider this lady must be an exception to the rule, and should like to meet her. Of course, with regard to calling, it is no use for the "small fry" of the station to worry their heads about it. There are certain rules and hours for calling, and to these they must attend, if they desire that society should look pleasantly at them. The only people who have any power to alter the customs of the station are the tip-top functionaries of State—and, as these generally have a special licence to call when and how they please, it is not likely they will trouble themselves on the subject.

MISS MAUDE HOWARTH'S BENEFIT CONCERT.

The programme of this concert, to be held at the Tivoli Theatre on Monday next, has now been definitely arranged. The performers will comprise Mr. E. McCausland, Mr. H. Newton, Mr. Vining, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker, Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Miss Emaline Da Cunha, Miss Mayhew, Miss F. S. Dove, and last but not least Miss Howarth herself. During the evening Mr. Dove's orchestra will play selections.

THE DEPARTURE OF BISHOP MYLNE.

INSTALLATION OF ARCHDEACON SCOTT.

The Cathedral Church in Bombay is not often the scene of ecclesiastical functions of a special kind, and as the installation of the Rev. W. E. Scott as Archdeacon of the Diocese was to be the last official act of Bishop Mylne before leaving Bombay, the ceremony would doubtless have attracted a fairly large congregation had the weather been more favourable. As it was the ceaseless downpour of rain yesterday morning combined with the early hour fixed for the installation—a quarter to seven—resulted in the reduction of the congregation to about a score of people. The dulness of the morning made the church so dark that the two elderly vergers were fain to follow the service in the Prayer Book by the aid of a candle held between them. The gloom of the chancel was somewhat relieved by the purple hue of Bishop Mylne's episcopal gown and mitre. His Lordship was seated on his throne in front of the organ, and on his right hand sat the acting Registrar of the Diocese, Mr. E. C. B. Acworth. The latter's dark gown contrasted with the white surplices of the clergy, who were the Revds. W. E. Scott, the acting Archdeacon, F. N. Hill, senior Presidency Chaplain, W. A. Dickens, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop, and C. E. Coetlogan. The order of shortened morning prayer was said by the Rev. F. N. Hill, who also read the lessons for the day. The brief ceremony of induction followed. The Bishop, attended by his Chaplain bearing the pastoral staff, proceeded to a seat placed on the altar steps. The Registrar handed a document of formidable size to his Lordship, who read therefrom the customary declaration of the appointment of the Archdeacon-elect. The latter, accompanied by the Rev. F. N. Hill, then left his seat near the pulpit and walked up to the episcopal chair. He knelt before it, and the Bishop with his hands upon the Archdeacon's head formally gave him charge of the office and invoked the Divine blessing upon his work. After this Mr. Hill, addressing Mr. Scott as "Venerable Sir," told him that by the Bishop's authority he desired to induct him into the Archidiaconal chair. Taking him by the hand Mr. Hill led him to the first seat on the left hand side of the chancel steps. The ceremony being at an end, the purple vestments of the Bishop and his mitre were removed by the Domestic Chaplain, and the communion service was proceeded with by the Bishop, who first gave the elements to the Archdeacon, then to the other clergymen present, and after that to the members of the congregation who went up to the altar steps to receive it. The entire service lasted rather more than an hour.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY.

Bishop Mylne took an affectionate farewell of the clergy of this Diocese yesterday, afternoon at 5 o'clock, in the vestry of St. Thomas' Cathedral. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to present his Lordship with the following address, to which he made an appropriate reply :—

To the Right Reverend Louis George, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

We, the undermentioned Priests and Deacons in the Diocese of Bombay, respectfully desire to express our sense of the loss which your Lordship's intended resignation will entail upon the Church in India, and our personal regret at your departure.

We gratefully acknowledge not only the ready help and encouragement you have always shown, as Diocesan, towards us, your clergy, in our ministerial duties, but also your fatherly kindness and sympathy in matters affecting our daily life.

From the many noteworthy facts connected with your episcopate one would especially refer to the wholesome example set forth by your Lordship's systematic and generous alms-giving, your fostering care of and personal share in the work of the missionary societies, as evidenced by your regular visitations of mission centres and out-posts and the toil involved, amid the many burdens and duties of your episcopal office, in acquiring the knowledge of the Marathi tongue, and finally the high ideal you have always set before you, in all your ministrations, as the Chief Pastor of the Diocese.

In conclusion, while thanking God for the great expansion of church work, missionary, parochial, and educational, which has marked the twenty years of your Lordship's episcopate, we pray that in the future every blessing will rest upon your labours for the Church of God.—Bombay, 15th July, 1897.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

At a Committee meeting of the Art Society it was decided not to hold an exhibition till next February (1898) ; the prizes and subscriptions already collected standing over till then.

The Committee placed on record their appreciation of the services of their late President, the Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Birdwood, I.C.S., and appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, I.C.S., in his place.

The annual general meeting of the Society was fixed for Tuesday, August 3rd.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Port said with English mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Bishop of Bombay, Rev	Mocann, Mr J W
Cumminz, Mr J H	Muray, Mr H
Davis, Miss M E	O'Hara, Mr A
Dickson, Surg Lieut H A D	Parkinson, Mr A R
Hancock, Capt F H	Risly, Mr. Mrs, and child
Holmes, Mr G	Reade, Surg Maj W
Hughes, Surg C A	Simpson, Mr T
Lucas, Rev	Tates, Mr L E H
Lawson, Dr J A	Terman, Lieut-Col H B
Lawson, Capt A	Wilkinson, Mr S
Lamb, Lieut H	

FOR BRINDISI.

Borrodaile, Surg Capt	Masani, Surg Lieut Col
Chand, Mr Hakim	Maclurcan, Mr T
Clarke, Rev C B	Robinson, Mr J
Coutts, Mr H	West, Mr C
Davis, Lieut H D	Young, Mrs and Miss
Lawrie, Dr and Mrs	Young, Mr
Liebswger, Mr	

FOR SUEZ.—Kipp, Mr W

FOR ADEN.

Braithwaite, Lieut R	Surveyor, Mr N M
Sellar, Rev J A	

EXECUTION OF SIX PERSONS IN BOMBAY.

It will be remembered that at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Bhuria Maharaj Shunker Bawa, Dwarkapersad Aussari, Ramdin Luchmon, Ramnarsyen Ajoodhia, and Binda Aussari, Purdasees by caste, were sentenced by the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton to death for having, on the 4th April last, committed in a bungalow at Walkeshwar the murder of Kesarbai, a Bhattia lady, and her brother, Morarjee Bhoja, by strangulation. At the same Sessions, the learned Judge sentenced Mahadoo Krishna, a middle aged Maratha, to death for the murder of his kept mistress Kashi. The date for the execution of the six convicts has been fixed ; and they will all be hanged in front of the Common Jail on the morning of Saturday, the 24th instant. The execution of six persons at one and the same time will be a rare occurrence in Bombay, for the oldest inhabitant cannot remember the like of it to have taken place before.

A TELEGRAM received from the head office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation states that, subject to audit, the profits for the half-year ending 30th June, 1897, will admitof a dividend of £1-5 per share, dols. 5,00,000 added to Reserve Fund, and about dols. 3,00,000 carried forward to next half year.

NOWADAYS a great many men who are in the habit of taking a moderate amount of alcoholic stimulant daily do so on a comparatively empty stomach, and no form of drinking could be more injurious. One glass of beer, with no food taken with it, does more harm to the system than three or four glasses with it As the "Sanitary Record" says, withouht the food the organs are excited to action with nothing to work on, and the consequence is the system is made to pay for it. Liquor in any form is more intoxicating on an empty stomach than at any other time, and that is why drinking between meals is more likely to end disastrously. Even the conventional and time-honoured before-dinner gin and bitters is injurious unless followed immediately by the repast. It arouses the gastric juices, and there must be something soon to satisfy them. Of course the same argument applies to the man who drinks before breakfast. Only it is worse then, naturally.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Ward		Plague. Attacks	Plague. Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba			
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			17
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri	1	0	
C	Market			23
	Bhobi Talao			
	Fanaswadi			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada			
D	Khotwady			9
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
	Mazagon	1	1	
E	Tarwady			38
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla	1	2	
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel	0	1	4
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			5
	Worli			
	Non-Resdt. and Unknown			5
	Arthur Road Hospital	0	1	1
	Total	3	5	109
	Total to date	12,646	10,700	

THE INCREASE OF MORTALITY.

RESUMPTION OF HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATIONS.

In view of the upward tendency of the figures of the daily mortality in certain districts, the Plague Committee has directed that the Justices should be requested to resume from to-day, Friday, house-to-house visitations in Byculla, Nagpada, Kamatipura, and Parel. In Parel, indeed, the visitations have never wholly ceased. Dr. Jennings has deemed expedient to have periodical searches made in different localities where a recrudescence of plague cases might be apprehended. But the work will now be resumed on a larger scale. Dr. Wilkins, to-day, takes over charge of the district of Mandvie from Dr. Beegden, and will make a careful examination of the district, the mortality of which is scarcely more than normal.

While it is right to assume as a working hypothesis that the recent rise in the death-rate of the four districts specified may be due to the concealment of cases of plague, there are two other possible causes of this unwelcome symptom. The increased mortality may be due to cholera, or to famine fever, of which undoubtedly a considerable number of cases have been imported into the city from the distressed districts. The mortality two days ago was eighty, of which eleven were indubitably caused by cholera. Sixty-nine deaths in a day would be distinctly below normal ; even the cholera cases eliminated the returns of that day would have been satisfactory. The resumption of the visitations in the districts where the mortality is above normal will soon show whether the excessive rate be due to plague, or cholera, or famine fever, and enable suitable measures to be taken in either case.

To-day, Sir James Campbell takes over the Chairmanship of the Plague Committee from General Gatacre.

QUARANTINE IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Majunga has written the following letter to H. E. the Governor, under date May 21st last :—

Regarding pratique being refused to all vessels coming from a port in India infected with bubonic plague, I have now the honour to inform your Excellency that all dhows coming by the last monsoon have been admitted into the harbour after being disinfected, and that the matter of quarantine now seems to be left entirely in the hands of the doctor of the Port. No vessel or dhow has been placed in quarantine or refused pratique during the last month.

THE PARSEE FAMINE FUND.

On the initiative of the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosji N. Wadia, C.I.E., a famine fund was started some months back to give relief to the poor and suffering Parsees. It has been a custom among the Parsees not to go begging to others than those belonging to the community. In the dire time of distress which made itself manifest among the poor in the beginning of the year, the Zoroastrians also felt the pinch and would have been compelled to be beneficiaries of the Presidency Famine Fund, but for the generosity and prompt action of the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosji Wadia, who started a relief fund, and by his personal efforts raised it to the extent of nearly half-a-lakh of rupees. Not satisfied with this, Mr. Wadia looked after the purchase and sale of grain, and through his instrumentality many poor Parsees were relieved of the pangs of starvation which stared them in the face. The true blessing of a charitable fund lies in its proper and discriminating disbursement. Mr. Wadia, accordingly, took great pains to see that the gifts from the fund reached deserving persons, and he has thus earned their gratitude. There is a permanent fund with the Parsee Punchayet from which poor Parsees are paid a small sum every month, but since the distress was acute and the fund inadequate to meet the sudden increasing demand, an appeal had to be made to well-to-do Parsees, and thanks to the personal influence of Mr. Wadia, it was generously responded to.

Mr. Wadia, who leaves for England by the mail of the 23rd inst., has prepared and published an account of the fund and its disbursement for the information of the public. Altogether Rs. 44,097 were promised, of which Rs. 43,722 have already been recovered. Rs. 70,735 worth of grain was purchased for sale among the poor at reasonably low prices. This grain was sold at four different shops opened in the city to persons who were after enquiry found to be deserving of receiving support. The grain sold up to 30th June last amounted in value to Rs. 51,398. It being sold at rates lower than the original rates, a loss of Rs. 5,326 had to be incurred. The rent for godowns and shops amounted to Rs. 3,584, which carried the loss to Rs. 8,341, but this was nothing compared with the benefit it conferred upon the poor people. In all 2,554 families (16,060 men and women, young and adults) took advantage of this fund. In concluding his report, Mr. Wadia thanks those gentlemen of the Committee who have ably and conscientiously responded to the call of duty in the cause of humanity. He trusts that during his absence in England the fund will be satisfactorily managed by his friend, Mr. Nanabhoy Dhunjibhoy Bansji.

PILGRIM REGULATIONS.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, held last night, it was resolved to memorialize the Government of India with reference to the draft notification under the pilgrims Act, about the space accommodation in the Pilgrim ships. The Managing Committee was unanimously of opinion that twelve superficial square feet on the 'tween decks will be sufficient for each pilgrim and that children under three years of age should not be counted as adult pilgrims in measuring the accommodation.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GATACRE, C. B., D. S. O.

Brigadier-General Gatacre has only been in command of the Bombay District for a period of three and a-half years, interrupted by six months of active service in Chitral, by furlough to England, and by the acting command of Quetta for eight months. These deductions leave only two years of actual residence in Bombay. But it may be safely said that, quite apart from the signal services he has rendered the city during the last few months as Chairman of the Plague Committee, no Brigadier-General, even though he may have had uninterrupted charge of the district for the complete term of five years, has so impressed his individuality upon both the military and civil life of the town and district as he has done. A man of exhaustless energy and determination, General Gatacre has always had some new enterprise in hand, and has invariably carried it out with success. Whether organising a sham fight, a military tournament, or a plague hospital, his motto has been "thorough," and he has been able to exercise the rare gift of inspiring others with his own enthusiasm. All the soldiers in his command have for the General an unbounded admiration ; for they see in him the characteristics they most delight in—an intimate knowledge of every detail of the profession of arms ; a great fondness and exceptional aptitude for sports ; a genial bearing ; and a keen personal interest in the men themselves. He has always had in hand some scheme or other for their welfare. Proposed improvements in the garrison, concerning which correspondence had gone on for years, have during General Gatacre's term of service here been brought within the range of practical accomplishment by dint of his perseverance and insistency. As instances of this we may mention the recent sanction by Government of the scheme long pigeon-holed to provide Native troops now quartered in Marine Lines, and near Crawford Markets, with better and more commodious barracks near Santa Cruz, and also the Station Hospital, now in course of erection at Colaba, to replace the present inadequate and ill-built structure The deep interest General Gatacre has invariably manifested in all the details of military organisation and duty, from the filling of a soldier's knapsack to the intricate problems of frontier defence, has no doubt contributed very largely to the rapid advancement which has been his.

Entering the army in 1862 after passing through the Royal Military College, General Gatacre obtained a lieutenancy in the Middlesex Regiment in 1864. He attained to the rank of captain eight years later, to that of major in 1881, to that of lieutenant-colonel in 1882, and of colonel four years after. The young officer went to the Staff College in 1874, and passed out well in 1876. He has had two periods of service in this country from 1862 to 1868, and from 1880 to the present time. By far the greater part of his services have therefore been performed in India, and during his residence in the country, aggregating to twenty-one years, the General has had a very wide and varied experience of military life. The first term of service in India was with his Regiment ; the second commenced with an officiating appointment as Military Secretary to General Sir Arthur Hardinge, who was then Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. General Gatacare afterwards became A. Q. M. G. at Madras, and in that capacity he had charge in 1885 of the entire embarkation of the expedition which under Sir Harry Prendergast, K. C. B., V. C., effected the conquest of Upper Burma. Two years later he was selected for the important work of making a reconnaissance alone into Sikkim to survey the country as far as Ling-tu on the Thibetan frontier, and the subsequent operations were based and worked out on the report rendered. Nine years ago he served with the Hazara Expedition as Deputy Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General. For his brilliant work with the expedition he was admitted to the Distinguished Service Order and was awarded a medal and clasp. In the following year, General Gatacre commanded a Brigade in the Ton-ton Expedition in the Kachan country, and for this received a clasp on the medal already won in the Hazara Expedition. Thus while still a young officer he saw a great deal of service in "the little frontier wars" which have been called for by the recalcitrant conduct of neighbouring tribes.

A more immediate connection with Bombay than that which he had as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief was formed when, in January 1894, General Gatacre succeeded the late Brigadier-General Bugden, D.S.O., who died on the Continent only a few weeks after his retirement. The new Commander of the district was not long in exerting an influence upon the life and thought of the place such as had been seldom exercised by his predecessors. In conjunction with Rear-Admiral Keanedy, the General organised a sham attack on Bombay by sea which came off a few weeks after his arrival in the city. The whole of the troops in garrison, as well as the Volunteers, were engaged in protecting the coasts, both of Salsette and Bombay, against an imaginary enemy. The manœuvres were the most important ever held in Bombay, and were not without practical result in leading to the strengthening of points in our defences shown by the operations to be imperfect.

A little later on, in the month of April, the General organised a very successful military tournament on the Oval, by moonlight, and it was witnessed by many thousands of people. The tournament was repeated on a much more elaborate scale just before the Christmas of the same year, and was intended to be the first of an annual series of such assemblies. It was without doubt one of the most brilliant spectacular events ever witnessed in the city. As we wrote at the time, "General Gatacre is a soldier trained in the school of Sir George Greaves, a school in which originality of conception and subsequent promptitude of action have ever been esteemed the two highest qualities of a leader of men. To this training, no doubt, it is due that the Tournament took the shape and form it did. His position as Chief of the Head-Quarters Staff in Bombay enabled him to work his will with few trammels, but it must be said that he received no unnecessary opposition from the higher authorities. His idea was so seductive to the soldier's mind that it was willingly taken up in every military office, and by every regiment in the Presidency, and all co-operated to ensure the success of an event which competent military critics aver is well calculated to bring to the front the best qualities of the heterogeneous troops who make up the Bombay Army. General Gatacre has also been extremely fortunate in being able to gather round him a staff of officers capable and willing to do everything to advance the projects of their Chief."

The tournament was, as we have said, intended to be an annual event, but circumstances occurred to prevent the fulfilment of this purpose. General Gatacre's services were requisitioned for a more important task than that of organising military spectacles and sham fights. He was selected to command the Third Brigade of the Chitral Relief Force, which was mobilised on the frontier in March 1895, and at the beginning of the following month commenced its march. The selection of General Gatacre was the more significant since nearly all the appointments went to officers on the other side of India—in other words, to those who were within easy reach of head-quarters. The most noteworthy feature of the work of the Third Brigade of Sir Robert Low's army was the march of a flying column under General Gatacre to Chitral. The column started from Mian Kila, passing Barwa Fort, the ancestral home of Umra Khan. After the very difficult ascent of the Janbatai Pass had been made, General Gatacre received intelligence that the mines of the enemy had reached within 15 feet of the S. E. corner of the Fort, where Dr. Robertson and the brave little garrison were entrenched. General Gatacre promptly wired this serious intelligence to Sir Robert Lowe, and suggested that he should start at once to the assistance of the beleaguered garrison with a lightly-equipped force of 500 men carrying such supplies as they could.

General Low agreed to this suggestion, and General Gatacre and his half thousand men pushed on to Dir, where they received every aid from the friendly Khan of Dir. The flying column was hastening on when reliable intelligence came that Colonel Kelly had effected a march from Gilgit and had brought relief in the nick of time. Thereupon General Gatacre received instructions from Sir Robert Low that the need for extreme haste no longer existed, and that time might be allowed in continuing the journey to Chitral to make a fairly good road for the troops coming after. Accordingly, a very good eight-feet track was made, bridges were put up, and the way was made smooth for the army that was coming on behind. Perhaps the most difficult piece of work the Third Brigade had to perform was the ascent of the Lowarai Pass, which meant the passing over of six miles of mountain covered with deep snow. The difficulties of the ascent were thus described by General Low : "The Pass became more and more dangerous till the snow melted sufficiently to admit of a summer road being made above the snow-covered torrent by the Pioneers. The only passage, until the snow melted sufficiently to admit of this being done, was up and down the centre of the snow-covered torrent, and for about ten days in the spring this became very dangerous owing to the liability to sink through into the water beneath and from the avalanches of snow from the adjoining cliffs."

But the Brigade went through all this with cheerful loyalty. From the Lowarai Pass to Chitral there was a succession of streams to be crossed, and in some cases perpendicular cliffs to be bridged over and prepared for the passing of General Low's force. Although the Third Brigade did not see so much fighting as the first and second, as it was not in the Malakand engagement, its services were equally great. The Third Brigade practically made a route all the way from Khar to Chitral, and thereby left the other Brigades with much easier work to do. The roads were well constructed in spite of enormous and almost unexampled difficulties due to the physical configuration of the country and its climatic condition. General Low, in his final despatch to Government, described the Commandant of the Third Brigade as an officer of exceptional and inexhaustible energy. "He conducted in a very able manner the action of the 17th April, and his advance from Miankileh across the Janbatai and Lowarai passes was an example of what troops can do when inspired by a leader ready to accept responsibility and devoted to his duty." Sir Robert added : "I commend Brigadier-General Gatacre to his Excellency's notice as an officer of great ability and exceptional power of inspiring troops under him with energy and devotion." The reward the General obtained from the Queen-Empress was the bestowal of a Companionship of the Bath.

Soon after his return to his substantive appointment in Bombay, General Gatacre went home on three months' privilege leave, and while in England married the Hon. Miss Beatrice Davey, daughter of Lord Davey, Lord Justice of Appeal. One of the best horsewomen of the day, Mrs. Gatacre took a keen interest in the horse show on the Oval, promoted by her husband on his return from leave, and during the brief period of her residence in Bombay she has been a prominent figure in local Society. The horse show was quickly followed by another event of a more militant character organised by the General, who has far too much energy and love for his profession to allow the grass to grow under his feet. The event was a sham fight at Khandalla. It may be remarked that it has only been the tightness of the State purse-strings which has necessitated the abandonment of various projects for military manœuvres the General has submitted to the higher authorities from time to time. However, although his desires have not always been met, his enthusiasm has prevailed on more than one occasion over the difficulty of getting the necessary funds voted, and foremost amongst the instances of this was the Khandalla fight.

The general idea of the manœuvres, which lasted five days, was the despatch of a relief force of all arms into the heart of an enemy's country, about which little was known beyond the fact that high passes, difficult streams, and an active enemy might be met with. Roads had to be made over high and rugged hills, bridges constructed over rivers and ravines. Fodder, cattle, and sheep were procurable ; but beyond this everything in the shape of supplies, stores, tools, etc., had to accompany the column. The people of the country being hostile, no coolies for baggage were obtainable : hence it was found necessary to improve such tracks as existed in order to enable the mule transport accompanying the column to pass. Khandalla with its defile and lowering hills was well suited for the purpose of moving a small force of all arms against a semi-civilised enemy through a difficult country by hurried marches. Such work was of far more practical value to men serving in India than a miniature repetition of manœuvres at Aldershot, with a view to the possible hostilities with Western Powers would have been.

General Gatacre's plan of campaign in the manœuvres was based on the very reasonable supposition that the chances are that if a man serving in India has to meet any enemy at all, it will be a semi-barbarious force, in broken and hilly country. This main supposition leads to the further probability that in actual warfare the troops in India would have to carry their own supplies to protect themselves against midnight attacks, to carefully maintain the line of communication with the base and to move in small detachments simply because in rough mountainous countries it is simply impossible to march a big army all together. It might be supposed these first principles would govern the details of every sham fight in India, yet the fact remains that training of this kind had up to that date only been attempted by company units, and that even officers of very long standing in India were unable to remember any instance in which the available forces of a district had been put through manœuvres like those inaugurated by General Gatacre. The manœuvres were very successful throughout. The health of the men was good, not a single accident occurred to darken the record of the five days in camp, and the soldiers returned to garrison life the better physically and mentally for their outing. It had also been the means of making known to Thomas Atkins and Jack Sepoy the good qualities of each other. The manœuvres, followed up as they were with speeches delivered by General Gatacre from time to time, gave the men an insight into the tactics of war such as none of them, save those who had seen actual hostilities, could have possessed before.

Soon after the close of this event the Bombay district was once more temporarily deprived of the services of its General as he was appointed to the acting command of the Quetta District. It goes without saying that the eight months spent at Quetta were turned to good account. They gave General Gatacre an opportunity to study at first hand many details of frontier defence that could not be thought out in the hurry and bustle of a frontier war, and he made the best use of the occasion. His work was however varied by the labour entailed on the General shortly before he left Quetta in connection with a frontier outrage. A section of the Marri tribe attacked the station of Sinari on the Sind-Pishin Railway early one October morning, killing the entire staff of the station except the station-master, who had one arm cut off. A European platelayer, named Canning, was also killed. The retribution for this atrocity was speedy and sure. General Gatacre went in pursuit with a small party of sepoys belonging to the 24th Baluchistan Regiment. The raiders were hiding in a rough and hilly country. General Gatacre and his little band were out for no less than forty hours, and had but a very scanty supply of food and water. The three rascals were, however, captured, and it is no secret that General Gatacre regards this as the best piece of work he has ever got out of any men that he has commanded.

At about the time that the General returned to his substantive appointment the city of Bombay and the district generally were entering into the grip of a devouring enemy. Neither an encampment, a military tournament, nor a horse show, could be thought of while plague was in our midst, so that the cold season was marked by none of the fixtures which the General had initiated with the intention of holding them annually. General Gatacre's promptness

arrangements supervised by the General to protect the large number of troops annually passing through Bombay in the cold season on their way to and from Home were of the most complete kind. Hence the military authorities were able to carry out the relief programme in its entirety, and although Calcutta and Madras were free from plague it was not found necessary to transfer the trooping to either of these ports.

Having taken all needed precautions in regard to the troops in his district, many a Commandant would have considered that the discharge of his duty absolved him from further work in connection with the plague. But not so with General Gatacre, who while a soldier first and foremost has never been slow to evince a sense of civic responsibility as a citizen of Bombay. In the month of December, when the epidemic was advancing by leaps and bounds, General Gatacre through the medium of our columns issued a "Note on the Precautions that might reasonably be taken to minimise further mischief from plague in Bombay." The principal measures suggested were "Complete segregation of families in which cases have occurred and a similar procedure with respect to affected persons by despatch to temporary hospitals." The memorandum attracted a good deal of attention, and was freely criticised by people who urged that the General should "stick to his post," and should not give advice on civic affairs. Little was it anticipated then that the time would soon come when his suggestions would in principle, if not in all their details, be carried out, and that the General himself would be the man upon whom the direction of the work would fall.

The disease grew apace, and the panic-stricken left the city in thousands weekly. The inadequacy, both of hospital accommodation and of menial servants and others willing to undertake the work needed in the treatment of the sick, led General Gatacre to come forward in the month of February with an offer of military assistance. H. E. Lord Sandhurst had a short time before expressed his willingness to place Government House, Parel, at the disposal of the Municipal authorities for the purposes of a plague hospital. But a great difficulty was being experienced in obtaining ward boys. General Gatacre offered to put native sepoys on the duty and to generally supervise the arrangements himself. The spirit in which the General made the suggestion was caught up by men in the ranks, and all regiments, British and Native, in the Bombay District, eagerly volunteered for plague duty. The conversion of the old gubernatorial residence into a plague hospital became an accomplished fact within forty-eight hours after the proposal to make the change had been sanctioned by the higher authorities. The new hospital was rather out of the way so far as the Native town was concerned, but it was a convenient centre for the heavily-stricken northern parts of the island. Its commodiousness and comfort made it a very suitable place for the establishment of a convalescent ward, and large numbers of patients who were recovering were transferred from the bleak and cheerless Arthur Road Hospital to the former residence of the Governors of Bombay, where they were accommodated in the blocks of buildings detached from the main structure, which was occupied by the other patients.

Pressure brought to bear upon the Bombay Government by the Secretary of State led early in March last to the transfer of the work of plague suppression from the Municipal executive to a Committee specially appointed for the purpose, and charged with the responsibility of putting into force the drastic powers granted under the Epidemic Diseases Act passed a month or so earlier. General Gatacre was appointed President of the Committee, his three colleagues being Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Dimmock, and Mr. C. C. James, with Major Cahusac, D. A. A. G.—as Secretary. In a letter to the General, Lord Sandhurst intimated the measures to be adopted should comprise an organization for—(1) the discovery of all cases of plague; (2) the treatment of all cases in hospitals; (3) the gradual segregation, as far as possible, of the probably infected, that is, of those living in the same room with or in close attendance on a person who is found to have the plague. "These are the objects," added Lord Sandhurst, "to the attainment of which your energies should be directed. I am sure I need not do more than indicate that in all cases of obstinacy or misunderstanding on the part of those whom it is our endeavour to benefit, persuasion and gentleness should be used; that the privacy of women should be disturbed as little as possible and only by women; and that the caste and religious usages of the people should be treated with all consideration."

With what tact, discretion, energy, and resource General Gatacre and his Committee have carried out their responsible and difficult task, and the success which attended their efforts, are matters of recent history so familiar to all our readers that very little need be said on the subject. In his memorandum of last December, already referred to, General Gatacre wrote:—"After Government have decided that such and such measures are absolutely necessary to check the increase of disease among the people, it must be put beyond doubt that these sanitary measures have to be carried out by all concerned and that no deviation from or infraction of them will be permitted under any circumstances." It is precisely upon these lines that General Gatacre has acted; but he has so broken down opposition by his conciliatory and tactful execution of the task committed to him that the people have not seen the iron hand under the velvet glove. He inspired the staff under him with his own enthusiasm and energy; and he elicited the cheerful and valuable help of the Justices of the Peace and other volunteers. During his four months' *regime* the decrease of plague which had commenced before the committee was appointed has continued, and Bombay city is now practically free from the foe which has taken so heavy hold of human life and which has for months paralyzed the trade and general activities of the city.

Evidences are not wanting that Government and the public fully appreciate how much they owe to General Gatacre. Last night he was entertained to a farewell dinner at the Byculla Club, Sir Charles Farran presided, and H. E. the Governor was amongst those present. On Tuesday next an evening entertainment, for which invitations have been accepted by a large number of leading residents, will be held in the General's honour at the Darbiav Mahel, Nepean Sea Road, and advantage will be taken of the opportunity to present him with an illuminated address. On Friday next General Gatacre will leave our shores to enter upon his new appointment as Commandant of the Third Brigade at Aldershot. He will take with him the blessings of a grateful population; the thanks of Government for the ability and success with which he has discharged the momentous work given him last March; the devotion of the troops who have served under him; and the wishes of all that in new and higher spheres of work his success may continue for many years without eclipse.

THE THANA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The recent plague operations have emptied the already scanty purse of almost all the municipalities that had to combat with the dire disease. The Thana municipality spent a sum nearing a score of Rupees on that account and consequently must be in very straitened circumstances. It comes therefore as a matter of surprise that the municipality is at present engaged in sanctioning prosecutions against the editor of one of the [illegible] papers inasmuch as he committed an unpardonable sin by asking to be allowed to look into the accounts of the municipality. Some of the members at least claim to be the brilliant outcome of modern education, and it is but reasonable to suppose that they must have well nigh considered the matter before hastening to take a step which is certain to entail a fresh and unnecessary expenditure upon the municipality. The municipal members are the trustees of the public money, and I only hope that competent legal opinion be obtained before suffering the hard earned money of the poor rate payer to be squandered away in instituting [illegible] prosecutions. The services of Dr. Kirti[illegible] is the present president, are, I hear, le[illegible] Bombay Municipality, and though absolutely [illegible] can be urged against the personal quali[illegible] capacity of the worthy doctor, yet it cannot be [illegible] said that the stay of the president miles off from the place of business must occasion great inconvenience and delay in the despatch of work.—Yours, &c.,

RATEPAYER.

July 15.

INOCULATION AGAINST PLAGUE.

WORK AT THE SEWRI LAZARETTO.

THE Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation having passed a resolution on the 9th June last, requesting the Commissioner "to report the results of the operations carried on at the Sewri Lazaretto up to date," the Municipal Commissioner submitted the following report from Professor Haffkine on the subject at the Committee's meeting on Wednesday last:—

From W. M. Haffkine, C.I.E.

To Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

10th July, 1897.

Sir,—With reference to your letters, dated 14th June last and 7th instant, I have the honour to state that the operations at Sewri were intended for the trial of an anti-toxic serum treatment in plague on lines similar to those worked out in diphtheria. The information which has been published at that time about the Amoy experiments of Dr. Yersin had created the expectation that the principle which in diphtheria had effected the reduction of mortality to about half of its usual extent, will give in plague an infinitely higher amount of success, reducing the mortality from about 90 per cent. to 7. It was in this expectation that I adopted the suggestion made to me by the Executive Health Officer to start at Sewri the manufacturing of anti-toxic serum, which requires long months of preparation, on a long scale, at once. In a couple of months a considerable number of the treated animals had been brought to a high degree of immunity, and their serum when tried on infected animals was found to arrest the development of the disease in them. At this stage of preparation, and while I had still a limited amount of serum, I attempted on several occasions the application of the treatment to human patients. I chose for that purpose individuals in which the severity of the disease did not leave hope of its yielding to the ordinary treatment, expecting that the drug will manifest its power by assisting the physician in such cases. On no stage of my efforts could I obtain any clear results to that effect. I have then resolved to prepare for the trial of the treatment a large amount of serum which would be tested in the same manner as it was done in the case of diphtheria, viz., by its application to a very large number of cases—severe and mild—and by comparing the mortality amongst them with the mortality amongst a similar group of patients not so treated, for there remained a possibility of the therapeutic serum, without producing cleare ffect in every case, influencing however the general mortality to an appreciable extent similar to the results in diphtheria. The preparation of the anti-diphtheritic serum requires the treatment of animals for over four months. In the case of plague Dr. Yersin stated that the preparation takes him over six months. In Bombay, where in the beginning there was neither laboratory accommodation nor the necessary staff was prepared for this kind of work, and while the largest part of our time was absorbed by investigation, and when the prophylactic treatment was worked out by his application, the present epidemic was over before the above plan could be carried out. I have got now at Sewri a number of animals in a high degree of immunity. These animals can yield at once an amount of serum sufficient for many hundreds of patients, and afterwards this amount can be obtained from them time after time again, the animals remaining as sound and strong, fit for work, as they were before the treatment. Reckoning upon the final expiration of the epidemic these animals can be sold of at once. Should, however a recrudescence of plague occur during the next season, and if the serum now accumulated and tried on the plan abovementioned show any favourable effect, the loss of these animals possessing a power which it has taken many months to be created in them may have to be regretted. I propose, therefore, that the staff at Sewri should be maintained by the Municipality for other two months. In case the plague does not reappear in Bombay and does not develop in any part of India, the animals should be sold off. On the other hand, if the plague has left Bombay definitely, but still lingers on in the country, I should then propose to the Government to take over the Sewri establishment and maintain it at their cost. The laboratory at the Cliff is at present engaged in further investigation of the plague prophylactic and the storing up of the prophylactic material matured during the last months. As regards my further movements the instructions which I have received recently from the Government of India are to the effect of my keeping my head-quarters in Bombay and continuing for the present my work here.—I have, &c.,

W. M. HAFFKINE.

It was resolved by the Standing Committee to forward the above to the Corporation, with the expression of opinion that the existing arrangements with regard to Professor Haffkine's experiments should continue until 30th September next on the present scale.

DAMAUN NOTES.

DURING the last three days, says our correspondent, writing on Wednesday, the total mortality was respectively 2, 1, and 2, whereof two were not plague deaths. Since Dr. John Moniz's services which were retained by Government for the plague were dispensed with last week, Dr. Proenca, the Health Officer, has now alone to look after the health of the city and pay a visit every day at Marwad to enquire after the health of those who have voluntarily submitted to twelve days' quarantine preparatory to their being permitted to set foot in Upper Damaun. It is gratifying to hear that the Government of Portugal has conferred upon Dr. Viriato Pinto, L. R. C. P. & M. D. (Brussels), who did excellent work here during the plague, the order of Habito de Christo.

The last four days the storm signal remains hoisted in the Fort, and it has been blowing a gale, uprooting many an old tree. At high tide, to-day, the sea was unusually rough and boisterous, and remembering that it was exactly this time last year that the flood, high tide, and stormy wind had very nearly engulfed the bungalow on the beach of the octogenarian, Mr. Philippine Moniz, he will have to bear unrest as to the safety of his property until the next full moon is past.

The rain registered has been as follows:—

	Shet Sorabji's Wadi. In.	Cents	His residence. In.	Cents
Previously registered...	3	75	3	41
On the 11th	1	75	1	22
„ 12th	1	61	0	42
„ 13th	1	46	0	80
Total ...	7	57	5	85

The paddy seedlings which were drooping for want of rain have received a new life and present a lively appearance. The welcome rain has checked the propensity of the grain-dealers to advance prices, which had already resumed famine rates. In view of the difficulty of procuring a sufficient quantity of paddy to meet the wants of all the people, Mr. Rughunath Moorar has brought from Bombay a large quantity of flour, which supplies the wants of the people here, who live upon farinacious food. The Government have advised the distribution of paddy among the poor, and a new grain shop has been opened under the patronage of a wealthy Bania, and the fears of people in regard to obtaining grain during the monsoon, either cheap or otherwise are now at rest.

The fourth centenary of the starting of Vasco de Gama from Portugal on a voyage which resulted in the discovery of India, was celebrated here on Thursday, the 8th, by illuminating all the public buildings in Upper and Lower Damaun, and the Government Band which has recently been reorganised with competent musicians from Goa, played in the Fort in Upper Damaun from sunset until late. There were fireworks also. The Government intended to solemnise the grand occasion with great *eclat*, but the weather prevented much display.

Sometimes good comes out of evil, but of plague a permanent benefit is likely to be derived by the Brahmins of this place who belong to a sect, called "Oudich," domiciled here for the last 300 years. Among several deaths caused by plague in their community, three recently married girls, two of the age of 8 years and one of 9 years, have been made widows by the death of their husbands. This circumstance, coupled with the recollection of the recent trial of a Brahmin child-widow on a charge of infanticide, has excited, pity and a sense of duty towards fellow human beings of the weaker sex in the hearts of the elderly members of the community, and with the aid of smrities of Rushis often cited and brought into prominence by the late Vishnoo Parasharam Pandit Shastree, the pioneer of the Hindu widow marriage reform, have thought it high time to introduce widow remarriages among them, especially of those whose marriages were not consummated. So far the consensus of opinion of the several leaders of the class is in favor of introducing remarriages, and it is hoped that the custom will ere long be introduced without any opposition and will serve as a noble example to be followed by Hindu's of lower castes, among whom this custom is not yet in vogue.

MILITARY NEWS.

ASSISTANT SURGEON P. F. O'Donoghue has passed the departmental examination for enhanced pay.

LIEUTENANT HARBOUR, 1st Lancers, is appointed Squadron Officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

LIEUTENANT STEEL, 13th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, vice Captain Beadler promoted.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT SWINLEY, 37th Dogras, is appointed Wing Officer, 31st Punjab Infantry, while Second-Lieutenant St. John, 25th Punjab Infantry, is appointed Wing Officer, 40th Pathans.

MAJOR ASPINALL, 5th Madras Infantry, to be Commandant, 10th Madras Infantry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, deceased. Captain Bradley succeeds Major Aspinall as Second-in-Command, 5th Madras Infantry, while Captain Connell is appointed Wing Commander *vice* Bradley.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE trade returns of British India for the two months April and May of this year show a decrease from the previous year, both under the head of imports and exports. In imports the deficit amounts to 1¼ crores, and is chiefly attributable to the fall in cotton piece goods. Exports are still worse and decrease by nearly 3½ crores, rice, wheat, opium, cotton and oilseeds all contributing heavily to these disastrous figures.

A SUBSCRIPTION in aid of Mark Twain has been opened in New York. On hearing of it, the humourist sent the following message:—"It is pleasanter news than I have been accustomed to receive for some time past. I was expecting a monument by and by, but if my friends wish to pay my debts instead, I will do without the monument."

A BAD accident occurred at Dalhousie on the 6th instant to Mrs. Nicholson, who had a very narrow escape. Her pony got frightened by the kicking of her companion's pony in front, and turning sharply on the narrow path, went head foremost over the khud. Mrs. Nicholson had the presence of mind to throw herself off, but the pony fell right down about 30 feet on to the road beneath. It was quite dead when some people, who were passing at the time, arrived at the spot. The road is very bad and narrow on the way up to the Strawberry Bank Hotel, and should be seen to, or some more accidents will be the result.

THE consignments of grain booked from Sindh to the Punjab and North-Western Provinces on the 12th instant amounted to 1,622 maunds.

UNDER the title of "Portrait Gallery of British Musicians" (Sampson Low and Co.) Mr. John Warriner, Mus. Doc., has brought together a very large number of brief biographical sketches, together with portraits of the subjects of them. Roughly speaking, some five or six hundred biographies of living musicians are included herein. The particulars as to their careers have been obtained in most instances at least from the ladies and gentlemen themselves, a plan that has both its advantages and disadvantages. One result of it is that few of the ladies, and those only the younger ones, give the date of their birth. The preface by Mr. Joseph Bennett is devoted to an attempt to establish the rather whimsical proposition that nations are musical in proportion to their homogeneity. Angles and Saxons and Celts and Normans are we in England, and hence we have no national music that can be recognised as distinctively such. Our leading composers give us, he complains, not only their own thoughts, but their own modes of expression. This may be, and doubtless is so, but not every one will see in this any reflection upon us as a musical nation. There is no doubt that nothing tended to bring the old-fashioned Italian opera into disfavour so much as the sameness with which recurring themes were made to conform to certain accepted models.

UNIFORM with the "Life" and the "Works" of William Wordsworth, Mr. William Knight has now produced two volumes of the "Prose Works" of the poet (Macmillian and Co.). They form a useful supplement, even though the volumes contain little that is not to be found in the edition of the same prose works published in 1876 by Dr. Grosart. Mr. Knight, it may be observed, is rather a severe critic of Dr. Grosart's edition, even though he honestly acknowledges his own indebtedness to it. Wordsworth's fame as a poet so completely eclipses that which he enjoyed even among his own contemporaries as a prose writer that few people nowadays read even his fine vindication of the character of Robert Burns. His political pamphlets, although of course they could not be made to sustain any claim for the virtue of consistency on the part of the writer, abound in happy phrases and felicitous quotations and are full of fire and energy. According to Lockhart, Samuel Rogers, who was reputed to be a great judge of style, read a passage to him from the pamphlet on the "Convention of Cintra," and said: "Is it not beautiful? Who is it by?" Lockhart guessed it was by Burke, but Rogers said: "No, it is Wordsworth's." Mr. Knight has been carefull to bring into chronological order all these prose works, including letters, pamphlets, prefaces, appendices, and addresses.

MISS PARKES, a daughter of the late Sir Henry Parkes, so long Premier of New South Wales, has published in volume form some letters written by her father in the early days of his settlement in that colony. The title of the work is "An Emigrants Home Letters," and it is published in Sydney by Messrs. Angus and Robertson, and in London by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. All the world knows that Sir Henry Parkes rose from a humble station to the highest position in the country of his adoption, but few have previously been aware of the terrible character of his early struggles in the battle of life. He went out with his wife by an emigrant ship in 1839 in company with fellow passengers, many of whom he declared were "indecent and brutish" in the extreme, and after he landed in Sydney and had hired a lodging at five shillings a week he had only threepence left in the wide world. Add to this that bread was being sold in Sydney at half-a-crown the 4lb. loaf, and that he had no prospect of employment. To make matters worse, a child had been born to him while on the journey, and his wife was ailing. The hardships he endured, first as a common labourer under a hard-hearted employer, and afterwards as a trader in a small way, are graphically described in these letters, which present a striking picture of the condition of one of our Australian Colonies soon after the accession of the Queen. From this point of view the letters are of considerable interest, although the interest is often of a rather painful character. Whatever his trials, however, the writers cheerfulness never seems to desert him, and there are abundant indirect evidences of his kindliness of disposition. As an example of the power of hard work and dogged persistence, his career is not surpassed by that of Cobbett or any other self-made man.

LORD ROBERTS, in command of the Colonial Troops on Jubilee day took up his position in front of Queen Anne's statue, so that the whole force of military marched past him. When the Queen left, he fell into the procession in the rear. He was mounted on a small white horse, and was for hours the observed of all observers. The heartiest cheer of the day—writes a representative at St. Paul's—was given for the Sun. His Majesty first appeared at 10.20, and by the time the Queen's procession arrived he was shining in full splendour. No scenic effect on the stage has ever equalled the transformation wrought by this welcome visitor. The scene from the West Front was extremely grand even before. Immediately in front were the clergy and distinguished guests—a brilliant multitude of all nations and kindreds, and peoples, and tongues. Next came the long line of the Yeomen of the Guard, outdoing in brilliance even the daring study in scarlet by Millais, and the Gentlemen-at-Arms, whose tall white plumes fluttered bravely in the breeze. In the middle distance were the bluejackets and the Colonial troops. In front stretched the long vista of Ludgate-hill and Fleet-street, surmounted in the far distance by the square tower of the Record Office. It was a magnificent picture, but the general tone was for a while somewhat subdued. Suddenly the sun broke out, and the effect was magical. The helmets glittered up the hill, the scarlet of the soldiers seemed on fire, and the uniforms in the foreground were lighted up in a blaze of varied splendour. The Sun well deserved the ringing cheer with which he was greeted.

THE fact that the Earl of Denbig went to meet the heir to the Austrian throne at Dover will (a Vienna correspondent says) be received as a delicate attention there. The Emperor met the Earl a long time ago, and on that occasion spoke of the relationship which binds them. It was when a special envoy from the Queen took the Order of the Garter to the young Emperor, and then also a Feilding was chosen to be among those who presented the Garter at the Burg Palace in Vienna. Count Rudolf, of Habsburg-Laufenburg was the uncle of the Emperor Rudolf of Habsburg, and the grandfather of Geffery Count of Hapsburgh, who served Henry III. in the wars in England, and is the founder of the English house of Feilding. Count Rudolf died in 1249, the Emperor Rudolf in 1291.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

HONAWAR (NORTH KANARA).

HONAWAR, writes a correspondent, is a part of the Canara District and was once a seat of the Collectorate. Since this was ceded from the Madras Government to the Bombay Government this was transferred to Karwar, the northernmost part of the district, so the former glory, splendour, and the beauty of Honawar is somewhat lessened. In respect of climate, water and other circumstances there is no taluka that can surpass Honawar.

As the public holidays about the Queen's Jubilee in Honawar approached the town looked for some time very active and busy. The Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress was celebrated here on the 21st June with great eclat.

A grand procession of the townspeople went through the Bazar from the mamlatdar's Kucheri and entered with native music and fire-works into the Honawar School hall, where it was resolved the people should collect together. The whole procession started at about 2 p.m., and reached its destination at about 3. In the procession were seen all the townspeople and all the Government officials. In front marched the musicians. The police party and the Customs sepoys in their uniform marched next in parade. School-boys in their holiday attire followed next in rows of eight each. Behind them merchants neatly dressed walked. The officials marched next in suitable dresses with their puttawallas behind them, and the mass of people walked last, in due order. The procession reached the place, and all sat, when Rao Saheb Gundo Ramchandra Satwik, the mamlatdar and the executive official of the place, was voted to the chair. After this at the suggestion of the president the proceedings began with a Marathi lecture from the hospital assistant, Mr. H. T. Chandorkar, in which he pointed out the benefits of English rule over India. Then a life of the Queen-Empress was read by Mr. Dattatrya G. Kovshik, one of the masters of the private English school, after which, according to the programme of the same school, some interesting selections from Cowper and Bacon were recited by two boys, after which some boys of the same school forming themselves into small groups sang melodious songs in Sanskrit, Kanarese, and Marathi, some of which had been specially composed in honour of her Majesty. After this the Kanarese schoolboys began their recitations. The boys were all very young and apparently smart, but they were too weak to be audible to the whole audience. Although they were not masterpieces, they very nicely recited. The Girls' School came in next, and having done their work the girls withdrew. The English schoolmasters, especially Mr. D. G. Kovshik and Mr. H. S. Kulkarni, and also some of the masters of the Kanarese School deserve credit for the excellent way in which they had taken pains to coach up their boys during the short time they had at their disposal. When national anthems in Sanskrit and English were sung by the English schoolsboys the whole assembly stood up in honour of the Queen-Empress, after which the usual distribution of pan-sopari, flowers and attar began. Sweetmeats to the boys were distributed under the supervision of the president and Mr. Chandorkar. Copper coins were distributed by Mr. Wassudewpai and Mr. Venkteshaya Vakil at the suggestion of the president to more than 600 beggars, who were crowded with their hands stretched forth to receive alms. At the close of the meeting Mr. K. S. Chandawarker made an elaborate speech in which he stated that prizes should be awarded to the boys who recited the verses that they might be encouraged. In conclusion, the president spoke for some minutes, and said that he was extremely pleased with all the arrangements made, that he was fortunate to see all the leading townspeople assembled on the occasion, and he thanked the gentlemen who took a leading part in the business, and after the usual cheers and thanks to the chairman the meeting dispersed. The next day, the 22nd, special prayers were offered in all places of worship by the Hindus, Mahomedans, and Christians for the long life of her Majesty and the Royal Family, a decent sum having been endowed to every community for the same purpose. Lusty were the cheers of the populace. Never before were such a grand occasion, such a concourse of the people, and such universal joy witnessed in Honawar. For the said celebration a decent sum was contributed by the town Municipality. Officials and pleaders subscribed according to their means, merchants and private gentlemen also contributing towards the expense. It has been resolved that a new building shall be erected for the General Library in honour of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

KHETRI.

The Diamond Jubilee was celebrated very enthusiastically under the directions of Rajah Ajit Singh Sahib Bahadur of Khetri (who is now in London) in the following way, writes a local correspondent:—A salute of 101 guns was fired from the Khetri Fort, "Bhapalgush," and the same number from the Kotputli Fort. General holiday was observed in all the departments on the 21st and the 22nd of June, both of which days were regarded as days of public rejoicings throughout the Chiefship. A formal Durbar was held at the palace, when a speech was delivered describing the several advantages conferred on India by the British Government during her most Gracious Majesty's reign, and also mentioning Khetri's loyal attachment to the British Government. During the course of the Durbar the Council of the Chiefship wired to Mr. G. R. Irwin, C.S., Resident at Jeypore, the following message: "Our most loyal and respectful congratulations upon her most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress having rigned 60 years to the benefit of the world at large, and our earnest prayer that her Majesty will yet reign for very many years and thereby secure peace, happiness, and prosperity to the subjects of her Empire over which the sun never sets." The settlement cess on Isdik and Istimrardars throughout the Kotputli Pargana has been publicly proclaimed as abolished. A very good bust of her most Gracious Majesty ordered from England chiefly for this occasion and lately imported to be placed at the palace was unveiled ceremoniously among cheers, all the sardars, nobles, and others present showing reverence very respectfully. Twenty-three prisoners were released from the Khetri and Kotputli jails by remitting terms of imprisonment and fines. Prayers and thanksgiving were offered to the Almighty God in temples and mosques for the long life of her most Gracious Majesty and for the prosperity of her reign. Full payment without work for 2 days was made to all employed on all the relief-works which were closed on the 21st and 22nd June. A cutcha road, built to connect Babai with Khetri, a distance of about 12 miles in hills, has been opened and named the Jubilee Road. In the evening again a very interesting ceremony took place at the Jubilee Bund (which was constructed to commemorate the previous Jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen-Empress' ascension to the throne, at the cost of Rs. 86,000, whose many flags were displayed, and the Band played "Salami," when her Majesty's bust, lately imported from England, was placed and unveiled. The forts, palaces, and towns at both the places, Khetri and Ketputli, as well as the Jubilee Bund, were all well illuminated in the night. Fire-works in the night drew a number of people to witness the tamasha. A new dispensary was opened at Kotputli and named Victoria Dispensary. This was done at the suggestion of the late Resident, Colonel V. E. Law. Lord Lake's bust, ordered long ago from England to be placed on this occasion at Katputli (the head quarters of the Pargana of the same name, which was granted directly in perpetuity by Lord Lake on behalf of the British Government), has not yet arrived. So it will be placed afterwards, and should be stated here as bearing connection with the Diamond Jubilee. Khetri has much satisfaction and pride inasmuch as its present Chief is at present taking part in the Jubilee celebrations in London, the capital of her Majesty, the festivities of the sixtieth anniversary of whose reign are reported hereby.

THE CUSTOMS AND HOOP-STEEL.

THE following Customs Circular was issued by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, S. R., dated the 25th June 1897:—

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department. In reply to your letter No. 2604, dated the 21st May 1897, I am directed to say that hoop-steel should be added to the list (subjoined to this department letter No. 708 S.R., dated 14th February 1896) of articles to be exempted from the payment of import duty when imported by the owners of a cotton weaving mill and shewn to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs to be intended for use in the weaving of cotton or the baling of woven cotton goods. I am accordingly to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the necessary instructions may be issued to the Collector of Customs, Madras.

A SHORT time ago, M. Henry, a Frenchman, being curious to see the effect of benzine on a wasp, put some of it under a glass in which a wasp was imprisoned. The wasp immediately showed signs of great annoyance and anger, darting at a peace of paper which had introducod the benzine into his cell. By-and-by he seems to have given up the unequal contest in despair, for he lay down on his back, and, bending up his abdomen planted his sting thrice into his body, and then died. M. Henry allowed his scientific interest to overcome his humanity so far as to repeat the experiment with three wasps, only to find that the other two did likewise. He is, therefore, of opinion that wasps under desperate circumstance commit suicide.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essential Complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 13th July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 12th, 16 feet 4 inches against 18 feet 10 inches same date last year. Adhava crops generally removed. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting progressing. Water supply in Naro in Johi Taluka improving. Seeds withering in Sujawal on Busano and Chahatho canals for want of water. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts for want of rain, particularly in Kohistan. Cattle healthy except in Dadu Taluka. Locusts appeared in Dadu, Sehwan, Johi, Kotri and Kohistan, causing slight damage to vegetables and trees in Dadu and to seedlings in Johi. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—River low, being 12 feet 10 inches against 14 feet 1 inch same date last year. Kharif operations in progress. Locusts appeared throughout district, damage very slight. Prices continue high. Rain 1 inch 25 cents at Sukkur on 11th.

Hyderabad.—Kharif cultivation progressing favourably. Locusts in two talukas; no damage. Rain in four talukas, average being 1 inch 61 cents. Cattle in fair condition. Weater cloudy.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif preparation progressing. Locusts in Jacobabad and Kashmor talukas, slightly injured crops in Kashmor Taluka. 83 cents rain fell on 11th at Jacobabad. Fodder sufficient. Price of rice and wheat risen by 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rrain in four talukas of Nara Valley, maximum being 31 cents at Khipra. Average price of staple food-grains; rice 16 seers and bajri 12 seers per ruppee. Agricultural stock in good condition except in one taluka.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 98 cents at Jhalod, minimum 71 cents at Kalol; total for season, maximum 9 inches 4 cents at Godhra, minimum 2 inches 63 cents at Kalol. Sowings progressing. Fodder supply fair. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of maize in Godhra further risen by half a seer.

Kaira.—(For week ending 12th July 1897).—Rain during week, maximum 3 inches 35 cents at Matar, minimum 79 at Nadiad; average for the district 2 inches 28½ cents. Total for season, maximum 5 inches 45 cents at Thasra, minimum 2 inches 18 cents at Nadiad; average for the district 3 inches 79 1-4 cents. Sowing of kodra and bajri in progress. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock improving. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 8¼ seers, wheat 8 seers and rice 8 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week, maximum 4 inches 24 cents at Jambusar, minimum 2 inches 4 cents at Hansot. Total for season, maximum 6 inches 9 cents at Broach, minimum 3 inches 80 cents at Hansot. Sowing of rice and cotton continues. Fodder supply good except in Ankleswar Taluka.

Surat.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 1 inch 77 cents at Chorasi, minimum 17 cents at Mandvi; average fall 1 inch 36 cents. Total for season, maximum 5 inches 85 cents at Chikhli, minimum 2 inches 39 cents at Jalalpor. Rainfall insufficient throughout the whole district. Sowing operations in progress. Fodder supply insufficient except in Bulsar, Pardi and Mandvi talukas. Prices continue high.

Khandesh.—Rain during week at Dhulia 3 inches 56 cents. Rain throuhout the district, maximum being 8 inches 3 cents at Shirpur, minimum 35 cents at Jalgaon. Total for season at Dhulia 5 inches 94 cents. Average for the district 4 inches 13 cents. Sowing of cotton and other kharif crops in progress. More rain wanted in the eastern talukas and Nawapur Petha. Grass scanty. Condition of agricultural stock not satisfactory.

Nasik.—(For week ending 12th July 1897).—Rain during week 1 inch 59 cents. Total for season 3 inches 52 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the whole district. Sowing of bajri and other early crops including cotton continues in Malegaon Taluka. In other talukas agricultural operations retarded for want of sufficient rain, which is very badly wanted. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily, heavy on 7th and 11th; total of week 7 inches 90 cents: total to date 23 inches 24 cents, being 7 inches 26 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 7th, 1° cool on 8th, 1° warm on 9th and 13th, *nil* on 10th and 11th, and 3° warm on 12th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week except on 7th, when it was normal. Abnormal wind from east-south-east from 7th to 9th, and from south-east on 10th; wind normal from 11th to 13th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar station 5 inches 58 cents; in the talukas, maximum fall 6 inches 85 cents at Dahanu, minimum 2 inches 38 cents at Kalyan. Total for season at Sadar station 23 inches 46 cents. Ploughing nearly finished. Tansplantation commenced in some places. More rain wanted. Condition of agricultural stock good generally. Prices continue high. Cattle healthy except in Kalyan and Vada talukas.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 7 inches 51 cents at Alibag, minimum 2 inches 28 cents at Khalapur. Transplantation is in progress. Young seedlings doing well. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices of rice 7 seers 10 tolas at Alibag. Price stationary elsewhere except at Nagothna, Uran and Roha, where it has risen slightly. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Good rainfall everywhere, maximum being 20 inches 28 cents at Ratnagiri, minimum 9 inches 6 cents at Chiplun. Sowing operations and transplantation progressing vigorously.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 1 inch 25 cents. Rain throughout the district, maximum being 1 inch 98 cents at Maval, minimum 12 cents at Indapur. Total for season at district head-quater station 7 inch 31 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the whole district. Except in few villages of the Deshi portion of the district, sowing of kharif crops is almost completed. Fodder insufficient and agricultural stock in poor condition. There was a slight fall in the price of bajri in Ambegaon Petha and a slight rise in Khed and Junnar talukas. There was also a slight rise in the prices of jowari and bajri in Sirur, Indapur and Maval talukas. Prices were stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 95 cents at Nevasa, minimum 86 cents at Parner. Total for season, maximum 5 inches 7 cents at Nevasa, minimum 86 cents at Kopargaon. Sowing commenced in parts where sufficient rain fell. Many cattle dying. Fodder not procurable. District average price of jowari 7 seers 11 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For three days, i.e. from 4th to 6th July 1897).—Total rain for season at Sholapur 2 inches 88 cents, Barsi 1 inch 73 cents, Madha 5 inches 40 cents, Karmala 2 inches, Pandharpur 5 inches 94 cents, Sangola 3 inches 32 cents and Malsiras 2 inches 45 cents. Rain wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops stopped in places for want of sufficient moisture. Young kharif crops already sown withering for want of rain. Fodder quite insufficient and very dear. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Sangola and rise in Madha and Karmala talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 7 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—Rain during week 37 cents at Satara; maximum 1 inch 14 cents at Patan, minimum 9 cents at Tasgaon. Total fall 11 inches 35 cents. More rain required. Sowing retarded in Tasgaon and Khatav talukas. There was good fall on 11th and 12th at Satara. Fodder scarce. Cattle poor. Water sufficient.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Bijapur 61 cents, Bagevadi 70 cents, Muddebihal 32 cents and Badami 51 cents; none elsewhere. Sowing operations retarded for want of sufficient rain in almost all talukas. More rain urgently needed. Prices of fodder very high. Condition of cattle not good. Prices of food-grains have risen in five talukas, and are stationary in Muddebihal, Badami and Hungund talukas. Average rate of food-grains 7 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 8 inches 21 cents at Chandgad, minimum 19 cents at Parasgad. More rain still needed. Rice sowings completed. Sowings of other early crops nearly over. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle indifferent. Fodder scarce and dear. Average price of jowari 9 seers per rupee. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 11 cents in Gadag to 4 inches 52 cents in Kalghatgi. Kharif sowing in progress. More rain badly wanted in Gadag, Navalgund and Nargund. Price of jowari 10 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 17 inches 47 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 2 inches 69 cents at Mundgod. Sowing, transplantation and weeding continue. Agricultural stock good except in Supa Petha.

Rajkot.—Rain during week 82 cents. Cultivation of soil in progress. Sowing commenced in some places. The average price of wheat, bajri, Jowari and gram 9 seers 5 tolas, 8 seers 50 tolas, 10 seers 5 tolas and 8 seers 75 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain during week 1 inch 41 cents. Total for season, 2 inches 14 cents. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in some talukas. Price of bajri 9 seers and jowari 9 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 3 inches 90 cents. Total for season 7 inches 87 cents. Public health and agricultural stock fair. Recent fall of rain is likely to improve agricultural prospects in parts of Baroda territory. Price of bajri 11, wheat 15, rice superior 12, and inferior 14 pounds per British rupee.

DISOBEDIENCE IN THE ARMY is looked upon as one of the gravest crimes a soldier can be guilty of, and in the past it has often been punished with death. The fate of a battle and the lives of thousands of men, let alone our national honour, have often been dependent upon the prompt carrying out of what may have seemed a trivial order. Discipline without good health, however, would be like a house without a foundation, therefore great pains are taken to keep our fighting men free from disease. Holloway's Pills have always been found an excellent medicine for this purpose, as in addition to cleansing the blood they invigorate and give tone to the constitution.

DRESS FOR CYCLING OR CYCLING DRESS.

IN these days, when all the world and his wife talk cycling, ride cycles, and generally know all about cycles, it is no easy matter to write on cycling dress. In the past it was easy; then a serge skirt or a tailor-made dress of somewhat scanty proportions was all that was needed for cycling when a three-wheeler was the only ladies' mount; and that was looked upon as useful, no doubt, but somewhat odd.

Nowadays, cycling dress engages the attention of thousands. We have the irrational rational dress of unmitigated knickerbockers and coat-tails; then the rational reasonable dress of short, rather scrimpy skirt of 2¼ yards round, and severe, long-basqued coat, to cover the saddle; the dressy, reasonable style of double-breasted or covert coat, and rather full and lengthy skirt, either divided or not; and the unreasonable, irrational park gear, which is as suited to cycleback as a pair of fins to a lark, with its voluminous skirt, its gaudy blouse, and flower garden hat.

Now when cycling sprang into a fashion, its devotees naturally cast about for persons who would turn them out fitting toilets. Spartan simplicity was all very well for the country, but for the parks a more ornate style is needed. There is no need to quarrel with this dictum. For park wear brighter colours, longer skirts, and more regard to style and finish may well obtain favour. But park cycling is mere child's play, and those who get to know their wheels and to gauge their capabilities will soon find a fashionable toilette de veloce very expensive and very unpractical if they have placed themselves unreservedly in the hands of any but a clever tailor who caters for sporting pursuits.

The tendency at present is to put far too much material into the skirts. It looks extremely ugly, even when the skirt is an equally divided one, to see a continual flutter going on—as is usually the case when a dress is made too full and of too light material. But no amount of talking will induce a fashionable maker to stint her stuff to the regulation 2¾ yards round. She will attempt the impossible feat of making a cycling dress conform to the fashion of an up-to-date walking dress, unmindful of the fact that a cycling dress should be rather short and scant, whilst a walking dress for fashion should be long and full. Many complaints have reached me from various sources on this subject; the only advice to be given is to go to a good tailor, who understands far better than a woman the dangers and inconvenience of these full absurdities, and insist on the skirt not being above a certain width.

In the matter of dress linings also caution must be exercised. It must be borne in mind that cycling is about the warmest amusement existing—especially to learners, and those who have not been at it for years. Coloured linings are apt to deposit their dye when in contact with the heated body, and the colouring matter thus absorbed is in many cases injurious. The shot silk linings so much used are particularly liable to this charge. They look very nice and very rich, but one does not always think of the dangers and disadvantages of getting hot in certain materials when cycling. For a cycling dress the only safe lining is the all-wool Jaeger material. It can be got thick or thin, and the fronts of the jackets and coats may be faced with smart silk, but on the back, down the sleeves, and everywhere else should be wool.

Woollen-cased corsets are also necessary, especially to delicate riders. The Persephone makers have a special cycling one, made with a woollen flap down the back where the laces pass. This opening, by admitting cold air, was responsible for many a chill, and all cycling corsets should have a woollen tongue, either inserted or as part of the fabric. Another good corset is the Invigorator, also cased in wool, and there may be others.

The great drawback to woollen underwear is its propensity for shrinking, unless washed by a competent woman with the utmost care. Unfortunately, most laundresses out of London are of strongly conservative principles, and, as a result, woollen underwear shrinks so much that it has to be discarded perforce, by reason of the fact that the owner cannot get into it. As it is very expensive, many cannot be always renewing, hence they return to cotton, which is less so, and less prone to shrink, but which for cycling is highly dangerous. Those who can afford the first cost will find that underwear of silk and wool is remarkably free from the drawback of shrinking, but the initial cost is decidedly high.

Foot gear is highly important, and needs much more attention than is generally bestowed on it. Of course, one of the most important things to be studied is to have the shoe neat and well fitting, but generally this means a pointed toe and a pair of unnecessarily high heels. Both are unsuitable for cycling. The secret of proper pedalling is for the toes to be free, so that the prehensile powers are brought into play. Pedalling is not a steam pump up-and-down sewing-machine action, but a complex movement, pushing one pedal forward whilst holding the other one back, so that the maximum of speed is obtained with the minimum of effort. Now, if the toes are cramped up in tight patent leather pointed shoes they have no free play, consequently the pedalling is hard and also the work. The toes should be fairly broad, and a reasonable amount of room allowed for the foot to keep cool; at the same time, the shoe should not be loose or sloppy. In American notes the other week mention was made that boots were highly favoured by our cousins over the Atlantic. They may do for park riding, but even for that they will in the long run cause tender feet. A pair of easy boots may not cause any harm, but anyone who tries ankle action in tight dress boots will remember their essay with sorrow.

Light woollen knitted stockings are the best foot covering. They should be knitted by hand, to match the dress. Vivid reds and greens are unsafe from the presence of dye. Feet get wet and absorb the colouring, and serious illness may result. It is best to have thin footed ones, and the ankle and leg portion of more than moderate thickness. The *raison d'etre* lies in the fact that ugly knocks and rasps are not matters quite unknown, and, when they do happen, it is of the highest importance to keep mud, dye, or rust from working into the abraded skin. For country wear I have always strongly recommended gaiters either of cloth or of the soft tan leather sold by most good bootmakers. They look somewhat clumsy, possibly; but, if well made and well cut, this defect is not very marked. Their advantage lies in the protection they give to the ankles against knocks, also preventing sand, dust, and gritty stones working into the shoes, which on a long country ride creates a decided tendency to sore feet from friction.

Gloves for cycling are simply innumerable. Experience teaches that somewhat loose dogskin ones are the best. New gloves are a mistake to ride in—they should be worn once or twice off the machine to be in a way broken in, and then taken into wear for riding. The white or gray doeskin, with leather palms ventilated, are also very good. Cotton gloves have a decided tendency to blister the hands, and silk ones are somewhat hot. Good expensive gloves are extravagant for cycling, as what with heat from the hand within, and oil on the hand without, a pair soon become utterly dissreputable.

Chevrette is the best wear—the palms can be perforated if it is preferred—but in ordinary wear it weakens the gloves, and is by no means indispensable. In cycling dress, as a whole, a great deal depends on whether the wearer means to dawdle about in the parks, or to take rides in all weathers. For the former, a tailor-made homespun dress, somewhat short and stylishly cut, will wear well and fill every want. For the latter, of course, gay colours are admirable, one of the prettiest being covert coating or faced cloth of a light grey blue, with black heavily braided coat. Braiding on the body, if not carried to too great an extent, has many advantages—not the least being that it serves to keep the body in shape, as well as adding considerably to the smartness of the costume. A smart dress is by no means out, of place on a bicycle, but the style of dress known as "floppy finery" is entirely out of order. When this is conjoined with an ill-adjusted machine and heavy "pumping" pedalling, then the tout ensemble is by no means ideal. Skirts "billowing" out in voluminous folds are not at all suitable, whatever the dressmakers may think. They look bad, and are most decidedly dangerous to ride in. A cycling dress for town or country should be above all things neat and smart, and free from the rainbow colours so much in vogue at present. It is odd how few relatively recognise these facts, and yet, when an exponent of the neatly dressed, well mounted style makes her appearance, everyone at once turns to look and admire the effect.—*Queen*.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—48 bales wool, Mahomedbhoy Fackeerbhoy and Co; 21 bales wool, F Chimandas; 176 bales wool, L Bhocamchand; 25 bales wool, Nanjeebhoy Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—20 cwts condiments, Manackjee Poonjeajee and Sons; 12 cwts bees wax, Tyabjee and Co; 10 cwts condiments and 12 cwts chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 36 cwts condiments, Aldriedge Salman and Co; 100 cwts deerhorns B Kamall; 52 cwts coir fibre, D Manockjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—216 lbs saffran, S Naraen and Co; 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts gum, Societe Generale Mercantile.

FOR ANTWERP.

Netherley Hall s—3,999 cwts teelseed and 5,522 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 3,201 cwts rapeseed, Tyebjee and Co.

Kurrachee s—250 cwts gum, D Nagerdas and Co; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Kt Commander s—3,514 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Tyabjee and Co; 838 cwts buffalo horns R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Guyana s—1,999 cwts tee-seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—3,000 cwts cocoanuts, E B Parekh, 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—52 cwts Kadoo, and 100 bales twist You Shun and Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woo[illegible] and Co; 100 bales twist Tata and Co; 300 cwts [illegible] Osman Abo.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay s—400 bales twist, Dinshaw D [illegible] and Co; 700 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay s—500 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curs[illegible] and Co.

PURELY PERSONAL.

WITH the annexation of Hawaii by the United States the last hope of the restoration of the native dynasty to power disappears. It will be remembered that some four years ago the American planters proved too strong for the native Government. The Queen was deposed, and shortly afterwards left the country with her daughter, a bright-looking girl, who received her education in England. One of the most interesting incidents in connexion with the dethronement of Queen Liliuokalani was the determined manner in which she insisted on the summary beheading of the leading revolutionists should she ever regain her position. That, however, was not to be. Queen Lily-of-the-Sky must now consider herself a permanent member of that interesting company of Royalists in exile.

There are some stories told concerning Mrs. Cleveland and her children in an article on the Home Life of the American President in the July *Temple Magazine*. One relates to little Ruth's anxiety to retire from what she called "fishul" life. "Shall we live in a house all our own at Princeton?" asked the little girl when she was made acquainted with the fact that the family was to remove from White House to another home. "I'd like to live in our very own house, and not in a big park, with policemen looking at me when I play. I don't like policemen, and I don't like to play only in the back park. I want to play on the side-walks with other little girls!" Let us hope that Ruth is now enjoying recreation after her own heart.

Probably many of the Jubilee visitors to St. Paul's who saw the west front guarded from the crowd by a temporary railing have forgotten, if they ever knew, that not so many years ago the fence which still coops up the Cathedral on all sides except the west extended round the whole building. Its removal from the west front was mainly due to Dean Milman, who denounced it as "a heavy, clumsy, and misplaced fence." The railing, with the stone wall which supports it, was added against the wish of Sir Christopher Wren, who objected to it because it would conceal the base of the structure and rob the western flight of steps of its full effect. This is a view from which, in these days, few will be found to dissent. The railings, however, are not without interest. Clumsy they undoubtedly are, but they were cast from ore smelted in the furnaces of the Sussex Weald, and are thus a memorial of a vanished industry. And to those removed from the western side there belongs also, according to Mr. A. J. C. Hare, a touch of romance. Announced for sale, they were bought by a wealthy settler in America, who in the days of his poverty had courted his wife under their shadow, and were shipped for the New World. On the voyage the vessel came to grief, and it was only with difficulty that the railings were recoverd—to be afterwards erected round the wife's grave.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood in his article "Forty years of Journalism" in the Jubilee number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* asserts that "there is an hon. member of the House of Commons who became charmingly fearsome to his friends on account of articles not quite his own in one of the above named papers (*Saturday Review* and *Times*). They were written (continues Mr. Greenwood) under the rose by a brilliant broken-down University tutor, and then by the hon. member transcribed for publication." That, however, the veteran journalist significantly remarks, "was many years ago." But who was the hon. member?

An occasional correspondent of the *Temps* sends to that paper from Constantinople (says a *Daily News* telegram) an account of an endeavour on the Sultan's part to become reconciled with Great Britain. When the armistice with Greece was concluded Count Muravieff told the Turkish Ambassador to St. Petersburg that the Czar would not allow hostilities with Greece to be resumed in any case. The Sultan, who thought up till then that he might depend on Russia, was extremely hurt at this language, and in order to let the Czar know the extent of his displeasure he set about to make friends with England. His plan was to send an extraordinary mission to London, headed by his own son. The other members were to be Munir Pasha, Ghazi Osman Pasha, Alexander Pasha, Karatheodory, the former Foreign Secretary (the most eminent Turkish statesman), and Blunt Pasha. Sir Philip Currie having been approached on this subject, did not care (so says the correspondent) to take advantage of the Sultan's good disposition. Meanwhile, M. Nelidoff, having heard of these overtures, hastened to explain that Count Muravieff's words did not mean what the Ambassador thought. He so flattered the officials of the Porte—already hurt at Sir Philip Currie's blunt refusal—that the Sultan at once gave up his Anglophile tendencies.

Sebastien Kneipp, a Bavarian by birth, was originally a cotton-spinner. He was thirty-one before he took orders. In feeble health in his youth, he made experiments on himself and a number of invalids which inculcated in him the firm belief that the water cure was a universal specific and effective above all for organic diseases. Consumptives and those afflicted with spinal diseases were among his favourite patients. Week in and week out the care of his patients occupied all his time, and the only interruption in his labours was when he went to perform his priestly functions in the little church; and literally he filled it with his own congregation. A few years ago Pope Leo XIII sent for him to Rome, and himself followed several of Pfarrer Kneipp's prescriptions; not, perhaps, with much success, but still without harm, and in return the Pontiff rewarded him with honours. Though Pfarrer Kneipp is removed from the scene of his labours, there is a Kneipp Company at Mannheim, which is not likely to let the cure fall into disuse.

Full details of a remarkable act of heroism, in which Mr. A. J. Swann, British consular officer of the Central African Protectorate, was concerned, have recently been received, at the Foreign Office, and forwarded by the Royal Humane Society, which yesterday unanimously awarded Mr. Swann its medal. It appears that Mr. H. B. Johnstone, of Alva, Scotland, while out elephant-hunting in the Nyassaland district, was seriously wounded in an elephant charge, one of his legs and an arm being badly broken, necessitating his being conveyed, in an insensible state, to the house of Mr. Swann at Kota-Kota, on the south-west shore of Lake Nyassa. There being no surgical aid at hand, Mr. Swann hit upon the expedient of conveying the wounded gentleman in a boat to the mission hospital at Likoma Island, and notwithstanding the well-known dangers of the lake—the late Bishop Maples having been drowned in it a year previously—a boat was obtained for the purpose, with a native crew, and started on its voyage of sixty miles. The weather was wild, and one man was washed overboard, but rescued by Mr. Swann. The voyage was successfully completed in twenty-four hours.

A telegram from Woerishofen, Bavaria, announces the death of Father Kneipp, so well known in connexion with his system of water cure. Pfarrer Kneipp was in every way a remarkable man. English visitors to Woerishofen well remember him of late years—a cleanshaven, rather fat, typical representative of the German cleric, bearing his seventy odd years in robust fashion. His little dark piercing eyes looked out at you from beneath bushy, overhanging eyebrows. Woerishofen, picturesquely nestling in the Bavarian highlands, was unknown before he went there to take the cure (of souls) in 1881. Since then it has become a cosmopolitan centre; you heard all the languages of the Continent talked there, a medley of tongues which not even a Swiss consumptives' resort could rival. His little study was every day filled with hundreds of patients, for all of whom he had one prescription, water—plain cold water administered in a dozen different ways, in baths and bandages, but always water. In desperate cases he might introduce plain herbs, but there were no drugs in his pharmacopœia, and Pfarrer Kneipp, with his one remedy, became the most famous hydropathist of the world.

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As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

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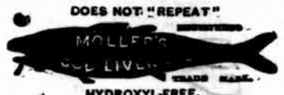

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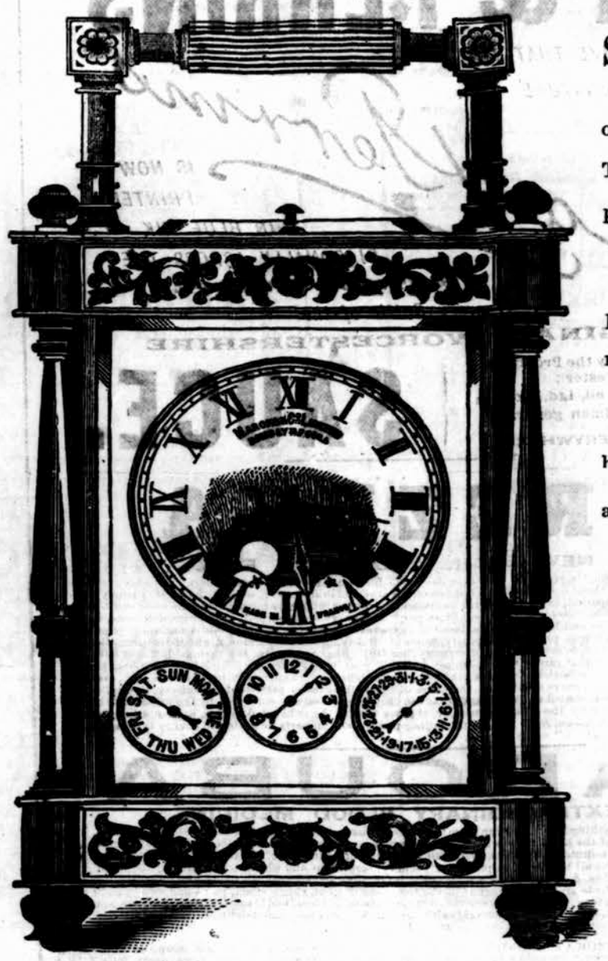

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